

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

**Thursday, the 5th March 1925.**

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI AVARGAL, C.I.E., I.S.O.) in the chair.

### I

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—*

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of started questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

### STARRED QUESTIONS.

#### Forests.

*Rebuilding the broken bund of a tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk.*

\* 367 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Assan Khan and others, ryots of Maluvampattu, hamlet of Kil Venakkambadi in Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, applied to the Collector and to the Board of Revenue to allow the villagers to rebuild the broken bund of a tank in their hamlet;

(b) whether the Forest Department have expressed no objection for the same even though the water-spread portion is within the forest limits;

(c) whether it is a fact that the matter has been pending orders during the last four years;

(d) whether it is a fact that owing to this inconvenience a large part of the newly settled population have left the village; and

(e) whether the Government have any objection to allow the ryots of this village to reconstruct the bund?

A.—The Government have no information, but will enquire.



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**Criminal Justice.***The scheme regarding the creation of Bench Courts.*

\* 368 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme of creating Bench Courts and reducing the number of stipendiary magistrates, in the matter of separation of executive from judicial functions, was approved of by Government;

(b) whether any orders have been passed on the subject; and

(c) if so, whether he will lay the order on the table of the House?

A.—The scheme is intimately connected with that for the separation of judicial and executive functions and the Government are awaiting the orders of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the latter scheme.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know when orders are likely to issue ? ”

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ As soon as the orders of the Government of India are received.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Is it not the policy of the Government to increase the number of first-class Benches ? ”

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ We are doing it. We cannot pronounce a general scheme to be carried out without obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Will not the Government follow the policy of increasing the number of first-class Bench Courts ? ”

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If the question had been asked, the answer would have been in the affirmative.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ The question is now asked.”

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That is the policy of the Government.”

*Additional Sessions Judge, Agency Tracts.*

\* 369 Q.—RAO BAHADUR C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : With reference to the answer to question No. 165 on 6th February 1925, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the reasons why the Agency Additional Sessions Judge was placed in charge of the Vizagapatam Sessions division previous to January 1925 without appointing a District Judge for Vizagapatam District Court?

A.—Local arrangements were made as the vacancy was expected to be a very short one.

RAO BAHADUR C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May I know the period for which the vacancy was originally expected to last ? ”

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am glad to have had an opportunity of giving a full answer. Mr. Cotton had to be relieved immediately as four murder cases were pending trial and the first application for leave was only for one month. Hence the appointment of



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Mr. Arndt as a matter of administrative convenience. Application for further extension was received from Mr. Cotton only on 10th November. There was an interval of only six weeks from then before the Christmas and as a Judge was returning from leave then, the existing arrangement was continued, to save expense and administrative inconvenience."

*Sub-Magistrate, Omalur, Salem district.*

\* 370 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 7 answered at the meeting dated 3rd February 1925, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any correspondence between Mr. Somalli Pannady (member of the depressed classes), Honorary Magistrate, and the District Collector, Salem, regarding the ill-treatment meted out by the then Brahman Sub-Magistrate of Omalur taluk, Salem district; and

(b) whether the Government will lay on the table of the Council a copy of the complaint submitted by the Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Somalli Pannady, to the District Collector, Salem, and the reply given to Mr. Somalli Pannady and the Sub-Magistrate, Omalur, in the matter by the District Collector, Salem?

A.—The Government do not think any useful purpose will be served by laying the correspondence on the table.

### **Irrigation.**

*Nulagunda tank, Harpanahalli taluk.*

\* 371 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the supply channel to Nulagunda tank in Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district, breached;

(b) the amount annually remitted since then on the ayacut under the tank;

(c) the probable cost of the necessary repairs to the supply channel; and

(d) whether any provision has been made yet for the repairs to the channel, and if not, when it will be made?

A.—The Government are not in possession of the information, but have called for it.

*Relief measures in the flood-affected districts.*

\* 372 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of lives lost, houses destroyed, persons left homeless, value of cattle destroyed, and the value of crops destroyed during the recent heavy floods in each flooded district;

(b) all the districts affected recently by heavy floods;

(c) the amount granted by the Government to each flooded district;

(d) all the relief measures taken by the Government;



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(e) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 5,000 only was sanctioned by the Government to relieve the distress among the public in the Coimbatore district during the recent heavy floods;

(f) whether the Government propose to increase the amount; and

(g) which parts of Coimbatore district and other districts are affected seriously?

A.—(a), (b) & (g) A statement containing the information is laid on the table.

(c) & (e) The amount sanctioned for the immediate relief of distress in the several districts was—

|                     | RS.    |
|---------------------|--------|
| Malabar ... ..      | 20,000 |
| Coimbatore ... ..   | 5,000  |
| Trichinopoly ... .. | 5,000  |
| Tanjore ... ..      | 5,000  |
| The Nilgiris ... .. | 250    |

(d) In addition to the amounts granted for the immediate relief of distress, free grants of building materials were made wherever practicable to the poor for reconstruction of their houses. A grant of Rs. 1,25,000 was obtained from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust and placed at the disposal of the Central Flood Relief Committee for distribution in the flood-affected areas. Loans at the concession rate of 4 per cent are being granted for the purchase of cattle and seed grain and for rebuilding houses. Loans for reclamation of silted lands are also being granted at the concession rate of 4 per cent for the first two years and of 6 per cent thereafter. Remission of assessment will be granted in respect of lands which are covered with sand and rendered unfit for cultivation by the floods until they are cultivable, this concession being extended even to portions of survey fields or recognized subdivisions if the area affected be not less than one acre in extent.

(f) No.

*The anicut across the Noyal, Coimbatore district.*

\* 373 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a portion of the anicut across the Noyal from which water is taken to the Pallapalayam tank in the Palladam taluk of Coimbatore district was washed away during the last year's flood;

(b) whether the ryots have sent several petitions to the Revenue and Public Works Department authorities and they have also finally sent a memorial to Government;

(c) whether the estimates have been prepared and sanctioned and if so when the repairing work is expected to be taken up and finished; and

(d) whether the ryots have also applied for a remission and the remission of the whole or a portion of the kist for the lands irrigated by water from this anicut has been recommended by the revenue authorities and on what principles the recommendation, if any, has been based?



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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Government received a memorial on the subject on the 3rd February, but have no information as to whether several petitions were addressed to the local Revenue and Public Works authorities.

(c) In November last the local officers reported that the breaches would be closed as soon as floods in the Noyal river subsided and the monsoon changed. A further report on the progress of the work is awaited.

(d) The Government have no information.

### Police.

*Alleged high-handed action of a Sub-Inspector of Police at Wallaja.*

\* 374 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. C. V. Rajagopalachari of Vellore brought, in September 1923, to the notice of the Deputy Magistrate of Ranipet, giving the dates, the names and other particulars of the high-handed acts, some instances of high-handed action on the part of the Sub-Inspector of Police at Wallaja and the village munsif of Kolatheri in Wallaja taluk of North Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that, on receipt of the above communication, the Subdivisional Magistrate turned against the said Mr. C. V. Rajagopalachari and threatened proceedings against him; and

(c) whether the Subdivisional Magistrate held any inquiry into the alleged high-handed acts, and if so, when and how the inquiry was held and what witnesses were examined?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“The allegation is a very serious one. Will the hon. the Law Member call for the information?”

The hon. MR. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Yes.”

### General.

*Exportation of monkeys.*

\* 375 Q.—SRIMAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Government of India regarding the exportation of monkeys; and

(b) if so, what opinion has been formed and forwarded, and whether the Government will be pleased to lay the correspondence on the matter on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India referred to a Press report which mentioned the export of monkeys from Lucknow district. They were informed that the Government of Madras had no knowledge of any traffic in monkeys in the Madras Presidency.



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**Government Press.***Appointments in the Government Press.*

\* 376 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : With reference to question No. 10 answered at the meeting of the 3rd February 1925 regarding appointments in the Government Press, will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received from the members of the depressed classes, the posts for which they applied, and how many of them were appointed since 24th November 1922 to 24th November 1924; and

(b) if the Government have no information, whether they will call for the information?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Government consider that there are no sufficient reasons for embarking on a general inquiry of this nature. If the hon. Member desires information in regard to any particular case, the Government will endeavour to secure the information.

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—“ May I ask whether it is a fact that the Vanniya community has been monopolising almost all the appointments in the Mount Road branch and in the Mint Buildings.”

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—“ I am not aware of that, Sir.”

**Local Boards and Municipal Councils.***Contribution of local bodies towards flood relief.*

\* 377 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether several local bodies were allowed to contribute towards flood-relief;

(b) how many taluk boards and municipalities so contributed;

(c) whether he refused to approve of such contributions in any case;

(d) if so, the instances and the reasons for such disapproval; and

(e) whether these local bodies had any previous intimation or warning that such disallowance might follow their action?

A.—(a) to (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to answer to question No. 242.

(e) The local bodies were directed to afford relief to the poor affected by floods in their areas only so far as the funds at their disposal permitted. No other warning was given.

*Representation of Vanniyakula Kshatriyas in the Vellore taluk board.*

\* 378 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any member of the Vellore taluk board representing the Vanniyakula Kshatriya community;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Nayudu community is over-represented in the taluk board, whereas the Vanniyakula Kshatriyas are not represented in it;

(c) why the claims of this community were overlooked at the time the last set of nominations to this taluk board was made;



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- (d) whether any members of this community applied for being nominated at the time the last set of nominations was made; and  
(e) if so, the reasons for not appointing one of them?

A.—Members of taluk boards are appointed by the President of the District Board. The Government have no information.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Should the Government take no responsibility to see that these local bodies are exercising their right of nomination equitably as regards unrepresented classes? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Government have been occasionally issuing instructions to the district boards as to the representation of various communities. Discretion is left to the Presidents of District Boards. The matter is one to be considered by them.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Since this particular case has been brought to the notice of the department, would it not be better if the attention of the local bodies concerned is drawn to them? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ If particular instances are brought to the notice of the Government, they will have no objection to issue instructions to the Presidents.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the fact that a large number of nominations have to be made, will not the Government think it necessary to issue general instructions reminding presidents of local bodies of their duties? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The request will be considered.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In view of the remarks of the hon. the Chief Minister, will the Government be so good as to enquire into this particular matter I have referred to? ”

*Censure on the Trichinopoly municipal council.*

\* 379 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government ascertained from the municipal council of Trichinopoly the truth of the allegations before they passed G.O. No. 609, L. & M., dated 7th March 1924, censuring the municipal council; if not, why not;

(b) whether it is a fact that, when the Inspector of municipal councils inspected the Trichinopoly municipality between the 11th and 16th of April 1924, the then chairman requested the Inspector to give him an opportunity of presenting an explanation of the alleged objectionable points in his administration and that the Inspector gave the chairman an assurance that he would do so;

(c) whether it is a fact that the entire correspondence regarding the administration of the Trichinopoly municipality beginning from G.O. No. 609, L. & M., and ending with chairman's explanations therefor was asked by the municipal council of Trichinopoly to be placed on the table of that council; and

(d) if so, whether the chairman has placed them before the council and at what time?



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A.—(a) The Government made no reference to the council on the subject.  
The Government relied on the report of the Chairman.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ Will the hon. the Minister kindly explain the answer given in clause (a) of the answer? It is not clear whether the G.O. did not refer to the administration at all? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ What was meant by this was that the Government did not make any reference to the council. ”

MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ May I read out the very words of the Government Order? ‘ The Municipal Council was characterized by long and discursive discussions and indiscriminate calls for statistics which involved delay in carrying on the municipal administration, etc. ’ Do not these references clearly show that the Council was at fault? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Government did not think that the council was at fault. ”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask why the Government say they did not pass any censure on the council when they say it was characterized by long speeches? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ They did not think it necessary. ”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask then the reasons why the Government did not make a reference to the Council asking it to explain before they passed judgment upon them? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not think that, in a case like this, the Government should ask the council before they pass a Government Order. ”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ In the second line of the answer it is said that the Government relied on the report of the Chairman. May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the report of the Chairman contained any statement with regard to the charges about the discussions in the Council itself? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I know that there are general charges against the Council. Most of the charges were practically in the printed report of the Chairman. ”

MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ Did the Government ascertain the truth of the allegations made by the Chairman about the council? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Government did ascertain from the special officer. ”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ What did they ascertain? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ They ascertained that the allegations were not correct. ”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ In clause (b) of the question there are two parts, viz., whether the Chairman requested and the Inspector gave an assurance. Does the answer apply to both the parts? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes. ”



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MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ With regard to the answer to clauses (c) and (d), may I point that there was some correspondence between the Secretary and the Chairman about the placing of the papers before the council ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The answer is in the negative.”

*Recording of the minutes of the Trichinopoly municipal council proceedings.*

\* 380 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any clear case of inaccurate recording of the minutes of the proceedings of the Trichinopoly municipal council by the chairman, Mr. F. G. Natesa Ayyar, has been brought to the notice of the Government ;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken against the Chairman ; and

(c) if not, why the Government cannot expunge that remark from the report of the Inspector of Municipalities ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government passed an order severely criticising the action of the Chairman.

(c) The question does not arise.

MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ May I know the nature of the record ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I cannot say that offhand.”

MR. P. L. MOORE :—“ The record is that the budget was presented when it was not so done.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Was the Chairman asked to explain, and if so, what was his explanation ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Chairman himself gave explanation. It was not satisfactory so far as the charges were concerned.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Besides that case, were there other cases ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ My impression is that there were.”

*Proposed abolition of Rayadrug taluk board.*

\* 381 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to answer to clause (b) of question No. 1377, dated 4th December 1924, whether the Government have been since in receipt of the views of the district board of Bellary regarding the abolition of the Rayadrug taluk board and, if so, when ?

A.—The views of the district board were received on the 14th November 1924. A copy <sup>a</sup> is laid on the table.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix II on page 877 infra.



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*The location of the dumping ground of the Mangalore Municipality.*

\* 382 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to answers to questions Nos. 479 and 488 given on 4th March 1924, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government and the Mangalore Municipality for shifting the present dumping ground ;

(b) if no steps have been taken, the reasons for inaction ;

(c) what is the total of the difference between the ground-rent and agricultural assessment at Rs. 6-4-0 per acre under the terms of the Press Communiqué, dated 8th August 1922, that has accrued for the benefit of the Mangalore Municipality from 1st April 1923 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Sanitary Commissioner ordered the removal of the present dumping ground after his personal inspection of the place in 1915, and on what ground ;

(e) what was the view of the Director, Public Health (Dr. Russell's view), on the same subject after he visited the dumping site in October 1922, and on what grounds ;

(f) what opinion has been formed by Dr. Matthew, the present Director of Public Health, after his recent visit to Mangalore ; and what are the grounds for his opinion ;

(g) whether it is a fact that the night-soil is thrown into trenches on the dumping ground, not deeper than 1 to 2 feet and during heavy rains is washed down the slopes of the hill by a nulla into residential areas down below, which nulla overflows into the compounds and wells ;

(h) whether it is a fact that the Mangalore Municipal Council resolved in February 1924 to carry out the project of shifting the dumping ground to the place allotted by Government and provided the necessary amount in their budget ; and

(i) if so, what has prevented the municipality commencing operations to carry out the project ?

A.—(a), (b) & (i) In January 1924 the Government decided that steps should be taken to remove the existing dumping ground at Darabail to a new site as early as possible. The Collector was requested at the same time to submit proposals through the Board of Revenue for the alienation of the land required by the council in S.F. No. 22 for the dumping ground. From a report received from the Collector it appears that S.F. No. 22 is not considered suitable owing to the fact that it is not conveniently accessible, that the selection of a fresh site is under consideration and that the Chairman is awaiting the inspection notes of the Director of Public Health before taking further action.

(c) The Government have no definite information.

(d) No information is available on the point.

(e) Major Russell expressed an unfavourable opinion regarding the condition of the dumping ground and the manner in which it was maintained.

(f) & (g) An extract from Dr. Matthew's inspection notes is appended.\*

(h) The Government have no information.



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*Nomination of aliens to local bodies.*

\* 383 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

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(a) the number of 'aliens' nominated to the municipal councils and local boards in 1922 and 1923;

(b) whether it was the policy of Government not to nominate aliens;

(c) whether Rev. Father Loubiere of Cuddalore (an alien), who was a nominated member of the Cuddalore Municipal Council till March 1921, was recommended for re-nomination by the Collector of South Arcot and if so, whether the reason for not nominating him was due to his being an alien or any other cause;

(d) whether the Government are aware at the time of nominating Rev. Father Verdure of Cuddalore as a member of the South Arcot District Board quite recently that he was an alien;

(e) whether any departure has been made from the policy of not nominating an alien and if so, since when; and

(f) the number of aliens nominated to the local bodies from April 1924 up to date?

A.—(a) None.

(b) & (d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) Recommendations for nominations are confidential and the Government are not prepared to furnish any information as to whether the Rev. Father Loubiere was recommended for a seat on the Cuddalore Municipal Council.

(e) No exceptions are made occasionally in favour of influential and well known persons, usually missionaries or doctors, if their nomination is considered necessary in the public interest.

(f) The number appointed by Government is three. The Government have no information as to the number of aliens appointed by the Presidents of district and taluk boards.

Mr. P. L. MOORE:—"Sir, before we proceed with the question, I should like to point out that there is a printer's error in the answer to clause (e). There must be a full-stop after 'No' and the remaining answer would read 'Exceptions are made . . .'"

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, arising out of the answers to clauses (a) and (e), may I ask why the Government did not make any exceptions in the years 1922 and 1923?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Because the Government did not consider it necessary to make any exceptions."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Therefore may I take it that the policy has since undergone a change?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"There is no change in the policy; but whenever it is necessary to make any exceptions they do so."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"In those two years Government thought that there was no such necessity."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Government thought that no such necessity was felt in those two years."



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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Is it the policy of Government not to nominate aliens even though they are domiciled and if so, why is this policy of hatred?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Hatred? It is not a question of hatred."

### Medical.

#### *The Chowghat hospital.*

\* 384 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a representation from the inhabitants of Chowghat against the proposal of the district board, Malabar, and Ponnani taluk board that the hospital at Chowghat should be reduced to a dispensary and against a low-paid medical officer being placed in charge of it;

(b) the reasons of the district and taluk boards for making such a proposal;

(c) whether one of the reasons was that the hospital at Ponnani should be further developed to the detriment of the Chowghat hospital;

(d) whether the Government will furnish to the House statistics for the past five years showing the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the two hospitals, the number of major and minor operations conducted for the same period in them and also information as to the area adjacent to the hospital the needs of which are met by them;

(e) what was the amount contributed by the public of Chowghat towards the construction of some wards of this hospital; and

(f) what are the opinions of the district medical officer of Malabar and the Surgeon-General to the Madras Government regarding the reduction of this hospital into a dispensary?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b), (c) & (f) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

(d) As regards the number of in-and out-patients treated in the two hospitals the hon. Member is referred to the annual returns of civil hospitals and dispensaries which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

The Government have no information regarding the number of major and minor operations conducted in the two hospitals. It is not possible to define accurately the areas served by the hospitals.

(e) The Government have no information.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Sir, the answer to clauses (b), (c) and (f) of my question is that 'no such proposal has been received by the Government.' On the 6th December in answer to a question (No. 1522), the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government placed on the table the report of the Committee (Malabar District Board Retrenchment Committee) appointed under G.O. No. 2043, dated 17th September 1923. The report contains the recommendation regarding the Chowghat hospital. It says: 'Existing men are to be kept on until they are provided elsewhere but the local boards to pay contributions to provincial funds on the above scale only. When vacancies arise they should be filled up by local men on the above scale of pay.' Is the



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hon. the Chief Minister right in saying that no such proposal has been received by the Government when there is a clear proposal by the district board ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I should like to have notice of the question.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, the answer to the question is that no such proposal has been received by the Government. But if, as Mr. Gopalan says, any proposal is received by Government, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to give the Malabar Members of this Council an opportunity of placing their views before the Government before final orders are passed ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I am not sure whether there is any such proposal ; however the question will be considered.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Before the question is finally disposed of, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government give the Malabar representatives in this Council an opportunity of placing their views before the Government ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I have said that the request will be considered.”

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister whether Government have been contributing anything for the maintenance of the hospital and whether they have now stopped such contributions ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, I want notice of the question.”

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether it was because the budgets of all the taluk boards in Malabar closed with deficit balances that these medical arrangements were proposed ; and since now all these taluk boards have surplus budgets, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to reconsider the question seriously ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes, Sir. I am not sure whether all the taluk boards have closed with a surplus balance. If it is so, the request will be considered.”

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ If the Ponnani Taluk Board closed with a surplus balance, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to consider the question of the retention of the hospital of Chowghat as it is ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ In case the taluk board closed with a surplus balance, the matter will be considered.”

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—“ Is it a fact that the Ponnani hospital is to be continued as a hospital ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I should like to have notice of the question. It is a matter which depends upon the discretion of the taluk board and the question will be decided after consulting the taluk board.”

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—“ Is the hon. the Minister aware that the Chowghat hospital is more popular and useful than the Ponnani hospital ? ”



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Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ May I just ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether he has received any report either from the District Medical Officer, Malabar, or the Surgeon-General regarding the retention of the Chowghat hospital? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not think we have received any report.”

### Religious and Charitable Endowments.

#### *Amending Bill to Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

\* 385 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there has been any communication from the Government of India or the Governor-General with regard to an amending Bill to be introduced into the local Council to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the press communiqué of 30th January 1925. The Government are not prepared to furnish any further information.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Sir, the press communiqué does not refer to any information from the Government of India or the Governor-General regarding an amending Bill. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he can give any information regarding that? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Besides the press communiqué there is nothing else.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask the hon. Minister why he is not prepared to let us know the communication between the Government of Madras and the Government of India? ”

### Education.

#### *Distribution of grant to elementary schools.*

\* 386 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the additional grant made for starting new elementary schools has been spent and, if so, how much and in what manner;

(b) how many new schools have been opened; the amount given to each local body and the number of new schools started in each;

(c) the principle observed in the distribution of the grant;

(d) whether any attention was paid to the poorer local bodies where the educational cess could not be levied; and

(e) in cases where the educational tax is not collected by members, wilfully, whether Government are withholding the grant and the consequent facilities for the starting of new schools, on the score that a few members of the local bodies are wilfully negligent?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1598, Law (Education), dated the 16th October 1924. A copy <sup>a</sup> of the order is laid on the table.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix IV on pages 878—882 infra.



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- (c) Subsidies have been granted to local bodies which are levying the education tax and are yet unable to open schools in all villages with a population of 1,000 and above unprovided with schools.
- (d) & (e) Education tax is being levied in twenty-two out of twenty-five districts in the Presidency. It is not clear what taluk boards the hon. Member has in mind when he refers to the 'poorer' ones; nor can the reference to taluk boards which have wilfully refused to levy the education tax be understood.

*Municipal High School, Tiruvannamalai.*

\* 387 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Director of Public Instruction delayed the recognition of the IV and V Forms in the Municipal High School, Tiruvannamalai, and whether the municipal council appealed to Government about it;
- (b) whether the subsidy now paid to the institution is not one fixed at a time when the high school had only three forms;
- (c) the amount of building and equipment grants granted to the Mission High School at the same place after it was made a high school and the amount of building and equipment grant to the Municipal High School;
- (d) whether the municipal council has constructed a building for the high school at a cost of about Rs. 20,000;
- (e) whether subsidies to local bodies for maintaining schools are fixed with reference to the net annual cost;
- (f) whether the subsidy to this municipal council was not raised, when its net cost of maintaining the high school was raised;
- (g) the strength of the high school classes at the end of December 1924, (i) in the Municipal High School and (ii) in the Mission High School; and
- (h) the average cost to Government per pupil for education in the high school classes in each of the above high schools?

A.—(a) Forms IV and V in the school were opened in 1921 and 1922, respectively, and the Government approved the action of the Municipal Council in G.O. No. 1934, L. & M., dated 14th October 1922. The Chairman thereafter applied for recognition of those forms and the Inspector of Schools recommended it. The Inspector was informed by the Director of Public Instruction that no formal recognition was necessary as the classes were opened with the permission of the Government.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Particulars of grants sanctioned for the Mission High School are not available. Subsidies granted to the Municipal High School are not governed by the rules in Grant-in-Aid Code.
- (d) The Chairman reported in September 1924 that the total outlay on the building constructed for the school amounted to Rs. 18,028.
- (e) Not in all cases.
- (f) No.
- (g) & (h) The information is not available.



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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I ask the hon. Minister whether, if the strength of the classes is increased, Government will not also increase their grants ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ There seems to be no ground for such apprehension.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Tiruvannamalai is an important centre, a place of pilgrimage. It is a well-known fact that such municipal towns have heavy demands to meet. The municipality is afraid whether Government would contribute anything towards the increased expenditure of the school, if they increase the strength of the school. That is the object of this interpellation. There is also apprehension on the part of the people of Tiruvannamalai that the Mission High School is being more favoured than the Municipal High School.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ It is not so.”

*The Islamiah Secondary School, Trichinopoly.*

\* 388 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) when the Muhammadan Educational Association of Trichinopoly first proposed to hand over the management of the Islamiah Secondary School to the Government ;

(b) whether the Government took charge of the control and management of the school as early as 1919 ; and whether the school was legally transferred to the Government in 1923 ;

(c) why the Government have not till now made the school permanent ;

(d) whether a similar institution started in Vellore in the year 1919 was made permanent and was raised to the status of a high school ;

(e) whether the Government undertook in 1917 and in 1923 to raise the institution to the status of a high school immediately after the question of its legal transfer was complete and to put up a pucca building for its location ;

(f) why they have not carried out these undertakings ;

(g) whether it is a fact that every year since 1919 the Government are spending Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 towards the repairing of the shed under which classes have been held since then ; and

(h) whether it is not a fact that the District Collector of Trichinopoly once asked the Deputy Superintendent of Police to inspect the school ; if so, the result of the inspection ?

A.—(a) In 1916.

(b) The answer to the first part of the clause is in the affirmative. In October 1924 the Director of Public Instruction reported that the transfer of the properties of the school to Government had been effected.

(c) The question of the permanent retention of the school will be considered when the strength of the school improves.

(d) Yes.

(e) No. According to the terms of transfer of management of the school the institution was to be raised to the status of a high school as soon as circumstances appeared favourable.



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ask the Finance Member, and also the Revenue Member (who I observe is absent) to take into consideration the question of reinstating these village officers who have been thrown out of employ consequent upon the regrouping or amalgamation. It is left open to him to form a committee and by means of referendum ascertain the wishes of the people whether they will insist upon the old rate of pay or they would work as non-official workers. Opinion seems to be divided just now. After coming to the Council this morning, I received a letter from Villupuram wherein they say that, so far as monigars are concerned, they are prepared to take less pay provided their confreres who have been unceremoniously thrown out are restored to office.

"Coming to Excise, I wish to make a remark or two. It is rather in the nature of an anomaly that the Education Minister should be in charge of Excise as well. The only point of affinity between the two seems to be that both begin with the fifth letter of the alphabet, E (laughter). These two departments have different objectives which it is impossible to reconcile. So far as Excise is concerned, you raise money by taxing the vice of the people, but so far as Education is concerned, you spend the money to elevate the condition of the people and remove illiteracy. Under this system, the Education Minister is placed in an embarrassing position, and he finds himself between two stools. While his sympathy may be towards reducing consumption involving a fall in revenue and initiating a policy of temperance, when he sets his heart upon adumbrating a scheme of expansion of elementary education, he is confronted with want of funds and he necessarily feels obliged to give up the other thing. It seems to me, Sir, that the time has come, so far as this province is concerned, to inaugurate a steady policy of temperance with absolute and ultimate prohibition as the goal. I have no doubt that if that policy be kept in view, in the near future it will succeed. I am not unmindful of the fact when I make that statement that it is likely to bring about a considerable drop in the income, but the Government must be prepared to face this situation and any loss which

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this might bring about may be compensated by less expenditure partly under 'Jails' and partly under 'Police'. I make this statement advisedly for, a fortnight ago, I heard when I was sitting in the court of sessions, an approver getting into the box and telling us that they organized a large party and helped themselves with arrack some 12 hours before that party about 20 strong set out on the expedition of looting and committing dacoity. That shows that people help themselves very largely with drink for the purpose of easing others of their property by using violence or by means of intimidation. At any cost, this moral degradation of the people must be wiped off. At any cost, national honour and national manhood must be maintained. While I am on this, I am tempted to quote the report of a speech said to have been made by the hon. the Minister for Education at Bellare. That speech does not show that he is very much for the elimination of the excise revenue. For, I find there a struggle between his head and heart. That is the interpretation which I am constrained to put upon that. This is what the report says. 'While advance in excise policy is necessary, he (the hon. the Minister) asked them (the audience) to consider whether it was desirable to accelerate the reform in a manner that would completely dislocate the finances of the province.' I say, this excise dislocates the human frame, the frame of the nation. That does not trouble him. He is more troubled by



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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ If the strength of the school is 120 and if there is a demand for it, certainly the question will be examined further.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ Are not Government in possession of some information collected by the District Superintendent of Police at the instance of the District Collector ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ No information is available.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ Will Government be pleased to at least call for a report from the District Collector or the District Superintendent of Police ? ”

*Elementary training schools for Muhammadans in the Presidency.*

\* 389 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of elementary training schools for Muhammadans in this Presidency and the places where they are located ;

(b) the number of such institutions in this Presidency for the Hindus ;

(c) whether there is any such institution for the Muhammadans of the southern districts similar to those existing in other parts of this Presidency ; and

(d) if not, whether the Government have any intention of opening one for Muhammadans for the southern parts of this Presidency ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to supplemental statistics Nos. 47 and 48 appended to Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1923-24.

(d) The Government have not yet considered the matter.

*Schemes for opening new Muhammadan schools.*

\* 390 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is not part of the duty of the deputy inspectors of Muhammadan ranges to suggest schemes for the opening of new Muhammadan schools within their jurisdiction ; and

(b) if so, whether the Council will be furnished with a list of cases in which such proposals have been sent stating by whom they have been sent and what they are ?

A.—(a) It is open to the deputy inspectors of schools, Muhammadan ranges, to suggest schemes to local bodies for opening new Muhammadan schools.

(b) The Government have no information.

*Proposals for opening new Muhammadan elementary schools.*

\* 391 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the District Educational Officers have sent in their report on the proceedings of the Director of Public



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Instruction, dated 13th September 1924; if so, how many of them have suggested the opening of Muhammadan elementary schools and how many were actually opened?

A.—Some of the District Educational Officers have submitted their detailed reports. These do not include suggestions for the opening of any new schools for special classes or communities.

*The Law College reorganization scheme.*

\* 392 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to the recommendations of the committee regarding the appointment of special lecturers in the reorganization scheme of the Madras Law College—

(a) whether any test has been laid down to show as to who are specialists and who are not;

(b) whether the Advisory Committee for Education was consulted as regards the adoption of the recommendations and as regards the formation of the committee, dated 11th September 1923;

(c) in view of the recommendations of the committee as regards the permission of students of exceptional ability and industry to attend to other avocations in their spare hours whether the committee have considered the desirability of allowing unpassed F.L. students to attend B.L. classes and put in their term of attendance; if so, what the recommendations are; if not, why not;

(d) whether the committee considered any suggestion of abolishing the apprenticeship course and substitute in its place one more year of study in the Law College during which time the professors should put the students in practical touch with processual law; if so, what its recommendations are;

(e) whether the appointment of Assistant Lecturers is to be made only from the Madras Bar or from both the Madras and the Mufassal Bar;

(f) why the committee has fixed the experience of the junior practitioners to be appointed as Assistant Lecturers to below six years' standing at the Bar;

(g) supposing a practitioner of more than six years' standing is willing to be appointed as an Assistant Lecturer, whether his case is not to be considered at all;

(h) whether the rule six years' standing applies also to members of the Mufassal Bar; and

(i) whether the rule of six years' standing applies only to High Court vakils or even first-grade pleaders?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 7 of the report of the Law College Reorganization Committee and to paragraph 4 of G. O. No. 1702, Law (Education), dated the 5th November 1924, placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) The points were not included in the terms of reference to the Committee.

(e) From both.

(f) No such suggestion was made by the committee.

(g) Such cases will not be considered.

(h) Yes.

(i) The six years' limit applies to all applicants otherwise eligible.



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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I ask why the Advisory Committee was not consulted and if it is not consulted, why the committee exists ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Being a matter which was considered by a special committee it was thought unnecessary to place it before the Advisory Committee.”

*Urdu munshis in Secondary schools.*

\* 393 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the local authorities are employing Urdu munshis in Secondary or Elementary schools in answer to the recommendation of the Government in departmental orders, more especially in Muhammadan Elementary schools of the southern districts where even in Tamil areas there is a demand for Urdu and Hindustani ;

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the places where this order is given effect to will be placed on the table ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government will insist upon the orders being followed ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) It is not clear to which order of Government the hon. Member refers.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the question, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether there are any orders at all on the subject that in such schools Urdu munshis should be appointed ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ It is incumbent upon the management to employ Urdu munshis in schools where there are a number of boys requiring instruction in Urdu.”

**Agriculture.**

*Chintaladevi cattle-farm.*

\* 394 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to answer to clause (a) of question No. 1384, dated 4th December 1924, whether it was not the intention of the Government at one time to abolish the Chintaladevi farm and, if so, the reasons which led them to contemplate its abolition and also the reasons which led them to give up their original idea ?

A.—In connexion with the opening of the Cattle Breeding Farm at Hosur the Government considered the question of the Chintaladevi farm. The Government decided that the continuance of a Farm in Nellore district was necessary in the interests of the important local breed of cattle.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it the policy of the Government to have one cattle-breeding farm for each district ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The question has not been considered.”



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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In the answer it is stated that the continuance of the farm is necessary in the interests of the local breed ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ It pertains only to Nellore.”

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—“ Was any other proposal besides the interest of local breed considered in opening the farm at such a heavy outlay ? ”

“ The hon. the Minister says in his answer that the continuance of the Chintaladevi farm was necessary in the interests of the important local breed of cattle. In connexion with the opening of the cattle-farm at Hosur the Government considered the question of the farm at Chintaladevi. Was any other interest considered when proposal for opening this farm was considered ? ”

11-30 a.m. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I have not been able to understand what exactly the hon. Member wants.”

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—“ May I know the capacity of the farm, the number of cattle that can be bred in it ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The answer to that question has already been furnished in the reply to other questions previously put.”

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—“ That does not help me. I do not find an answer to this in previous replies.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I would then like to have notice.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether there is any difficulty in carrying on the cattle-breeding experiments regarding the Nellore breed in the Hosur farm ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The Nellore people take serious objection to it and the question is being considered whether the Ongole breed can with profit be reared in the farm at Hosur.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Am I to take it that local patriotism or provincialism is the thing which stands in the way of allowing Ongole breed being bred at Hosur ? As a large amount of public money is being spent upon the Chintaladevi farm about which there was a proposal to close down, I wish to know whether mere sentiment on the part of the people of Nellore can be respected to the extent of allowing public moneys to be wasted ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Nobody said that it was a question of sentiment. As will be found from the answer, in the interests of the local breed, the farm is being continued.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is there anything to show that the local breed cannot be reared in Hosur ? It has not been tried and could it not be tried now ? This would save a large amount of money being wasted at Chintaladevi.”



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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The experiment is being tried."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—"Is milk improving experiment also done at Chintaladevi?"

### Co-operation.

#### *Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.*

\* 395 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the names, caste, educational and other qualifications of all persons appointed as Honorary Assistant Registrars for the co-operative year 1924-25;

(b) the number of inspections of primary co-operative societies held by them, the number of arbitration inquiries made by them, the number of disputes among co-operators settled by them, during the six months ending with 31st December 1924; and

(c) the number of days spent in touring by these Honorary Assistant Registrars, the amounts drawn by them as travelling allowance for themselves and their peons during the same period?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Are not these Honorary Assistant Registrars appointed by the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Yes."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"In that state of things, how is it that the Government have no information regarding the caste and the educational qualifications of the people appointed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I do not know whether it is necessary for the Government to go into these details. But if the hon. Member is interested, I have no objection in getting him the information."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Before appointing the persons, do not the Government get information about the caste, the qualifications of the persons recommended and those ultimately appointed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"As regards these Honorary Assistant Registrars, I doubt very much whether it is necessary to go into these questions. For instance if, in the case of this Council, anybody wanted to raise a similar question regarding the nominated and elected members, it would not be easy to supply the information. But if the hon. Member asks for the information regarding the Honorary Assistant Registrars, I would not have the slightest objection in furnishing it to him."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"The question regarding the members of this Council is different. With regard to most of us, we are selected and not appointed. In the case of these Honorary Assistant Registrars, the Government are directly and solely concerned with the selection."



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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" As I said, if the hon. Member insists upon having the information, I shall get it."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I want the information, Sir."

Mr. R. VEERLAN :—" May I know how many of these Assistant Registrars belong to the depressed classes ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The answer will be furnished along with the answer promised to be furnished."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Will the hon. the Minister consider that there are a large number of co-operative credit societies existing among the fishermen folk and think it advisable to have one among the fishermen community to inspect the fishermen societies ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the question arises."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" May I submit, Sir, that in (a) of the question the caste of persons appointed is asked for ? That has encouraged me to put this supplementary question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Minister has already stated that the castes will appear in the answer that he has promised to furnish. The hon. Member will then have the opportunity of asking his question. At present the Government say they have no information."

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

### Emigration.

*Normal distribution of out-door and in-door coolies on the Assam Tea Estates.*

396 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : With reference to the supplementary answer to question No. 1395, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what normally the distribution of out-door and in-door coolies is on the Assam Tea Estates ?

A.—The Government have no information. The Government of Assam have been addressed on the subject.

### *Emigration to Mauritius.*

397 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether emigration to Mauritius permitted for one year from 31st May 1923 by G.O. No. 1449, Law (General), dated 28th May 1923, was resumed during 1923-24 ;

(b) if so, the number of emigrants that left this Presidency ;

(c) whether the period of one year sanctioned in the Government Order referred to has been extended ; and

(d) if so, the conditions on which the extension has been granted ?

A.—(a) & (c) No.

(b) & (d) Do not arise.



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*Percentage of female and child emigrants.*

398 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report of the Commissioner of Labour on the results of his inquiry into the disparity in the percentage of female and child emigrants from the different ports, called for in G.O. No. 189, Law (General), dated 25th June 1924?

A.—A copy of the report is placed on the table.<sup>a</sup>

*Observance of rule 17 of the Indian Emigration Rules.*

399 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the steps taken by the Local Government to see that rule 17 of the Indian Emigration Rules is strictly enforced, viz., every labourer whom a kangani induces to emigrate should be supplied with a statement of information approved by the Government of India which contains a clause about repatriation?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1890, Law (General), dated the 25th June 1924, which was placed on the Editors' Table.

*The working of the Indian Emigration Act.*

400 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report of the Commissioner of Labour for 1923 on the working of the Indian Emigration Act referred to in his administration report?

A.—G.O. No. 1890, Law (General), dated 25th June 1924, recording the Emigration and Immigration Report for 1923 was placed on the Editors' Table. If the hon. Member desires it a copy will be supplied to him.

**Forests.***Forest department and use of fuel by pilgrims, Dharmapuri.*

401 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 50 sanctioned by the Taluk Board of Dharmapuri to a social service association formed to look to the comforts and conveniences of the pilgrims that come to Hegayanakal in Adi and Arpisi every year was not paid to the association, and, if so, whether the officers of the Public Works Department in Salem were responsible for such non-payment;

(b) whether it is a fact that a recommendation has been made to introduce the Town Nuisance Act to this place;

(c) whether it is a fact that till the year 1919 the pilgrims were permitted to use as fuel dry pieces of wood in the unreserved forests along the banks of the Cauvery and that in the year 1919 the Forest officers prevented them from doing so, but on the representation of the association agreed to sell

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix V on page 882 infra.



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fuel to them at Rs. 3-4-0 per ton and the association gave it to the pilgrims at that cost price itself; whether it is a fact that for the last two years the Government have raised the price to Rs. 7-8-0 and are compelling the pilgrims to purchase fuel at that price; whether it is a fact that most of this fuel is green and includes valuable timber such as vagai and karungali;

(d) whether it is a fact that only thirty tons of fuel including valuable trees were gathered and sold this year; that almost all the subordinates in the whole range assembled at the place; what is the total list of Forest officers including subordinates that came to the place for the sake of one day's festival last Adi and what was the amount of their travelling allowance and batta; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Taluk Board of Dharmapuri have passed a resolution protesting against the procedure adopted by the Forest Department and recommending that the pilgrims may be left to gather fuel free and have the Government passed any orders in the matter and if so to what effect?

4.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No.

(c) There are no unreserves on the banks of the Cauvery at Hogani-kal. The system of allowing pilgrims to collect dead fuel from reserves on permits was discontinued in 1914-15 and fuel was sold at Rs. 4 per ton, raised later to Rs. 5 per ton. In 1920-21 dead fuel was sold to the association at Rs. 3-4-0 per ton, raised in 1922 to Rs. 4-8-0 per ton, and, as the Government are informed, retailed to the pilgrims at a profit. In 1923, the departmental supply of fuel was resumed as the Association refused to maintain an adequate stock. The price fixed was Rs. 5 which was raised to Rs. 7-8-0 in 1924 mainly on account of the increased cost of collection. The fuel sold is dead wood of the Vedatharai (*Diehrostachye Cinerea*) species. Pilgrims are not compelled to buy.

(d) In 1924, thirty tons of dead wood fuel were collected but only 2½ tons were sold to pilgrims as their number was less than usual owing to a rumour of cholera. The officers of the department present were the Forest Range Officer, three Foresters of neighbouring sections and six guards of adjoining beats. The batta and travelling allowance paid for the festival day amounted to Rs. 3.

(e) Yes: the resolution is under the consideration of Government.

### Labour.

#### *Wages of labourers in the Presidency.*

402 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the Commissioner of Labour on the wages paid to workers in the different industries in the Presidency promised in his administration report for 1923-24 has been received; and

(b) if so, when the Government propose to publish it?



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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not propose to publish the results of the wages census as, owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate statistics, the Labour Commissioner was unable to say that they were either complete or accurate.

*Proposed repeal of Workmen's Breach of Contract Act.*

403 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in view of the proposed repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, with effect from 1st April 1926, there is any proposal under consideration of Government for passing a local measure to suit particular conditions of employment in this Presidency; and

(b) if so, whether they propose to hold a public enquiry into the conditions that necessitate such a local measure before they decide on the need for it?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.



*The tank at Narayanadevaratteri, Hospet taluk.*

404 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the capacity (by months of supply of water to the ayacut) of the tank at Narayanadevaratteri, Hospet taluk, according to the settlement registers;

(b) whether the tank has since silted up and also the supply channel to it from Hampapatnam is in disrepair with the result that the capacity of the tank has diminished by at least 25 per cent;

(c) whether the Resettlement Officer observing the said reduction in the capacity of the tank has reported to the Collector and the Government that either the supply should be improved or the classification of the tank should be suitably altered, and if so, the orders passed thereon;

(d) whether the ryots of Narayanadevaratteri submitted a mahazar to the Government or the Collector on or about 28th October 1922 inviting attention to the need for early repairs to the tank and whether the Collector thereon endorsed to the ryots in January 1923 that the execution of the necessary repairs was under contemplation by the Government;

(e) whether any steps have been taken by the Government since then to carry out the contemplated repairs, and if so, what they are, and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(f) the amount of remission granted annually under the tank in question during the last ten years?

A.—The Government have received no report or mahazar on the subject.



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**Legislative.**

*Sale price of list of questions and answers of the Madras Legislative Council.*

405 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why the lists of questions put and answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council, Madras, on 3rd, 4th and 5th December are priced at 5, 3 and 3 annas, respectively, while the entire proceedings of the Council including the said questions and answers for each of the days referred to above can be had only at As. 2?

A.—The prices of the lists of questions and answers of each day vary according to their size and depend on the cost of printing them. Further, casual buyers have to pay higher prices as only a few copies of the lists of questions and answers are sold. The price of each day's proceedings has been fixed at a definite rate of two annas for each day in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislative Council.

**Appointments.**

*Natives of Malabar employed in the South Kanara district.*

406 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to place before the House—

(a) a statement showing the number of officials gazetted and non-gazetted including clerks appointed and transferred from among the natives of Malabar in the several departments in the district of South Kanara, viz.:—(i) Revenue, (ii) Judicial, (iii) Educational, (iv) Postal, (v) Forest and (vi) Public Works, etc., and vice versa in these departments from South Kanara to Malabar; and to state

(b) whether it is a fact that several offices of the various departments in the district of South Kanara are getting flooded with natives of Malabar while hardly any natives of South Kanara find their way into the corresponding offices in Malabar; and

(c) whether it has been the policy of Government to confine appointments to clerical and menial posts in the offices in each district to the natives of that district as far as possible; if so, whether that policy has been changed?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not think that any useful purpose would be served by gathering the information.

(c) The Government have not enunciated any policy in the matter. The district officers ordinarily get most of their recruits locally.

**Indian Civil Service.**

*Officials retired on proportionate pension.*

407 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 1408 (a), dated 5th December 1924, will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state now the names of the 25 officials who retired on proportionate pension, and if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—The Government do not consider it desirable to give the information.



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**Irrigation.***Repairs to Gazapur tank, Bellary district.*

408 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the bund of the Gazapur tank, Kudligi taluk, Bellary, requires repairs, and that the water leaks out in considerable quantity when the tank receives its supply of water, and if so, how long the bund has been in need of those repairs;

(b) whether the leakage was located last year, but the needed repairs were dropped owing to the tank receiving its supply of water then;

(c) the arrangements that have been made since then for carrying out the needed repairs before the tank receives its next supply; and

(d) the total ayacut under the tank and the extent thereof grown with single and double crops respectively every year during the last ten years?

A.—The Government have no information.

**Land Revenue.***Rules governing reservation of lands.*

409 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to clause (c) of question No. 1390, dated 5th December 1924, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state or give references to the rules and special orders regarding reservation of lands?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 38 of Board's Standing Order No. 15.

**Religious and Charitable Endowments.***Amending the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1924.*

410 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether, and if so, when the responsible Minister himself or a Member of his party will initiate legislation in the Council to modify the procedure laid down in the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1924, for the modification of schemes already settled or deemed to have been settled under the Act, as suggested by His Excellency the Viceroy in his statement No. 2-24-G., dated Delhi, 29th December 1924?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the press communiqué issued by Government on the 30th January 1925.

**Town-planning.***Action on the resolution regarding the housing of the poor.*

411 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken on the resolution of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.L.C., on the housing of the poor moved in the Council on 20th January 1922;



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(b) whether the Housing Committee of the Public Health Council referred to by the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government in his speech replying to the resolution have submitted their proposals;

(c) if so, the nature and extent of those proposals; and

(d) whether the Government propose to take action on the lines suggested in the resolution above referred to?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) In the reply to the resolution, it was pointed out that the only course open to the Government was to wait until the Housing Committee with the help of the Town-Planning Expert outlined a general plan of action as regards housing and that until the Town-Planning Act was given a fair trial it would not be fair to introduce any other legislation imposing responsibilities on local bodies in regard to housing schemes.

In April 1922 the Government dissolved the Consultative Council of Public Health of which the Housing Committee formed a part, as a result of the formation of the Advisory Committee for Public Health Administration. The Housing Committee accordingly ceased to exist. No proposals were submitted by the committee before its dissolution.

(d) The answer is in the negative. The attention of the hon. Member is invited in this connexion to the answer to question No. 252.

*Report on the work of Director of Town-Planning.*

412 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any report of the work of the Director of Town-Planning and of the Madras City Town-Planning Trust has been received;

(b) whether it is contemplated to extend the period of office of the Director of Town-Planning; and

(c) if so, whether the Council will be given an opportunity to know the nature and extent of work done till now since his appointment by publishing a report on the subject before the time of the Budget Session?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative as regards the Director of Town-Planning and in the negative as regards the Madras City and Suburban Town-Planning Trust.

(b) It has been decided to continue the appointment for a further period of three years.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.<sup>a</sup>

*Collection of betterment tax under the Town-Planning Act*

413 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to give a list of municipalities and local boards which have been collecting betterment tax under the Madras Town-Planning Act and the amount collected up to date and the local board areas to which the Madras Town-Planning Act has so far been applied?

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix VI on pages 883-886 infra.



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A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to clauses (a) and (g) of the answer given to question No. 1202 at the meeting held in November 1924.

The only local body which could have collected the betterment contribution in 1924-25 is the Chittoor Municipal Council. There is however no definite information whether the council has actually levied the tax. The information has been called for.

The Town-Planning Act has been extended to the following local board areas:—

| District.    | Area to which the Act has been extended.                                                                                                                      |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| South Arcot  | ... Vriddhachalam union.                                                                                                                                      |
| Chingleput   | ... Certain areas under the Saidapet Taluk Board.—vide Notification No. 729 of Part I-A of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 29th July 1924.         |
| Coimbatore   | ... Kollegal union.                                                                                                                                           |
| Guntur       | ... Bapatla union.                                                                                                                                            |
| The Nilgiris | ... Certain areas in the Kotagiri village—vide Notification No. 579 on pages 233-34 of Part I-A of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 10th June 1924. |
| Tanjore      | ... { Papanasam union.<br>Pattukkottai union.<br>Nannilam union.                                                                                              |
| Trichinopoly | ... Manapparai union.                                                                                                                                         |

### Education.

#### *Provincialization of teaching staff.*

414 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have in contemplation any scheme whereby they are to provincialize the entire teaching staff inclusive of teachers in private services

A.—No.

#### *Muhammadan elementary schools in Trichinopoly district, etc.*

415 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to place on the table of the Council a list of aided and unaided Muhammadan elementary schools within the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot and the Nilgiris?

A.—The hon. Member may obtain the information from the District Educational Councils of the districts mentioned in the question as it is not available with the Government.



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*Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the opening of new elementary schools.*

416 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 13th September 1924, regarding the opening of new elementary schools were passed and communicated to District Educational Officers;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the proceedings will be placed on the table of the Council;

(c) whether the said proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction will be communicated to the District Educational Council for report and opinion;

(d) if the said proceedings are sent only to District Educational Officers, whether the District Educational Officers are permitted to place them before the District Educational Council and take their opinion;

(e) whether these proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction are different and distinct from G.O. No. 1598, Law (Education), dated 16th October 1924; and

(f) if different, what the difference is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of Government Memorandum No. 3336 A-2, dated 9th September 1924, on which the Director of Public Instruction's proceedings were based, is placed on the table.<sup>a</sup>

(c) At present this is not necessary.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) G.O. No. 1598, Law (Education), dated the 16th October 1924, relates to the opening of schools in the current year whilst the memorandum of Government referred to above has reference only to 1925-26.

*Elementary schools for Muhammadans under the new scheme.*

417 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHHOUSE MEAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many schools out of the total of 825 new schools proposed to be opened are intended for the Muhammadans and in what districts; and

(b) the total number of schools proposed to be opened under the new scheme in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1420 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th December 1924.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1598, Law (Education), dated the 16th October 1924, which has been laid on the table.



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*Libraries in the Presidency similar to the Imperial Library.*

418 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to the advertisement appearing at page 46, Part II, Miscellaneous Notifications, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th January 1925, that the Imperial Library in the Secretariat buildings at Calcutta is also a lending library and is free to all except children without any subscription—

(a) whether there are any library or libraries of the same or a similar kind in the Presidency; and

(b) if so, which of them are also lending libraries and free to all except children with or without any subscription to pay?

A.—There are only two Government public libraries in the Presidency, namely, the Connemara Public Library and the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library. The former is not a lending library. The conditions under which books in the Oriental Manuscripts Library are lent to the public are contained in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated the 2nd February 1925, placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no information as to the practice in private libraries.

**Agriculture.***Chintaladevi cattle-farm.*

419 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state; with reference to answer to clause (b) of question No. 1384 and supplemental questions and answers thereon dated 4th December 1924, whether acting Deputy Director Mr. Raghava Nayudu reported at any time as to the unsuitability of the site of Chintaladevi farm for purposes of cattle-breeding and rearing?

A.—In a monthly report of the year 1920 the then Deputy Director of Agriculture, Livestock, remarked that cattle did not do well in the rainy season and advised against increasing the stock till further experience was gained but stated that it was too early to express an opinion. No further report has been traced.

**Fisheries.***The 'Krusadi' island.*

420 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a small island named Krusadi near Rameswaram was acquired some years ago by the Fisheries Department for the purpose of establishing a pearl farm;

(b) whether it is a fact that several buildings have been constructed therein for that purpose;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government till now, on account of the value of the island and cost of the buildings;



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(d) whether it is a fact that no pearl culture has been undertaken though it is several years since the buildings were put up, and if so, why that work was not undertaken; and

(e) whether Mr. Hornell, the late Director of Fisheries, who is said to be a pearl expert, trained any of the subordinates in pearl culture?

A.—(a) The island was ordered to be acquired in 1915 for the dual purpose of establishing a pearl oyster farm and a marine biological station.

(b) An existing building was improved and additional buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 9,804 for carrying on the work of biological research.

(c) Rs. 23,298-5-1.

(d) The pearl oyster farm scheme was abandoned in 1918 as, owing to the competition of Japanese pearls, its success was doubtful.

(e) No.

### Veterinary.

#### *Retrenchment in the Veterinary department.*

421 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the current year any retrenchment has been effected in the Veterinary department with regard to the contingencies supplied to the several dispensaries in the Presidency;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, the amount saved and the particular items in which the saving has been effected; and

(c) whether the opening of new dispensaries is not contemplated?

A.—(a) & (b) Savings to the extent of about Rs. 8,000 are anticipated in the budget allotment under contingencies.

(c) Yes, if funds are available.

### II

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

\* Dr. JOHN MATTHAI :—“ Mr. President, it has been pointed out by more than one speaker in the course of the general discussion that the most interesting thing about the budget which has just been presented is that it is a deficit budget, that it shows an unprecedentedly large deficit. When I look at the budget I feel that the interesting thing is not so much the deficit that it shows as the fact that the principal sources of revenue in this Presidency have now become definitely inelastic. I do not suppose that there is any other feature more important than that in the present budget, the fact that the sources of revenue upon which the Government depends are sources which may not expand necessarily in the future. That to my mind is the most interesting, the most important and, may I say, the most significant fact about this budget. If you, for example, take the figures relating to the accounts and the figures relating to the revised estimates and the budget estimates, you get proof of a kind which I think ought to convince anybody that this Presidency is now

An asterisk at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.



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up against a very serious problem regarding the expanding character of its revenues. I say that it is significant for certain reasons. In the first place I think that it throws a new light upon the whole question of the relation between the finances of the Provincial Government and those of the Central. My point is this, that now, as far as revenues are concerned, we are definitely in possession of the less elastic sources. And as far as the revenues of the Central Government are concerned, especially now as trade is resuming the normal position, they are more elastic. As against that, contrasting the expenditure, you find this, that the expenditures with which we are entrusted in the provinces are expenditures which, if a progressive Government is to justify its existence at all, must necessarily continue to grow. On the other hand if you look at the Central Government, the expenditures are expenditures which, if a progressive Central Government is to justify its claim to be called progressive, must necessarily decrease in time. That to my mind is the anomalous position before us. We have inelastic revenues and growing expenditure and the Central Government have elastic revenues and expenditure that in course of time must decrease. It seems to me that the position is so anomalous, so ridiculous, that unless we could find a way out as soon as possible, I think the position in the province would become almost intolerable.

"The second fact which makes this aspect of the budget so significant in my opinion is this. Whatever may happen with regard to the question of provincial contributions, I think in this province if we are going to do our duty by the building up work, we shall soon be up against the problem of finding new sources of revenue for the Presidency. That is a very difficult, a very delicate question. The Government of India have appointed a Taxation Enquiry Committee. I personally do not expect very much from the efforts of that committee, because the problem that has been assigned to that committee is a problem which is so extraordinarily difficult that not even the wisest committee in the world can possibly give us a solution, especially as the problem relates to the whole country. What I want to say is this. Anybody who has looked carefully into the revenues of this Presidency and the possible sources of revenue in the future will necessarily find himself in a very awkward dilemma. That dilemma is that there are certain possible new sources of revenue which from a purely economic point of view are perfectly justifiable sources. That is to say, the yield will be satisfactory, the revenue collected would not injure the productive capacity of the province. But then you find in regard to these sources of revenue there are very serious sentimental and political difficulties which stand in the way of their imposition. I do not want to particularise. On the other hand there are certain possible new sources with regard to which you find there are no difficulties of a sentimental or political kind. But they are sources of revenue on which you cannot depend because the yield is likely to be small and precarious and it will tell upon the productive capacity of the province. That is the dilemma. Your economic taxes will be difficult to carry out, you, uneconomic taxes are not worth while. What is the province going to do? It seems to me that the only line of action that any sensible legislature could adopt is this. We have got to take taxes which are justifiable from an economic point of view, and if there are other difficulties in the way we have got to address ourselves to the task of educating public opinion so that difficulties which stand in the way might be removed. The difficulty seems



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to be the difficulty of bringing about a less unwilling attitude on the part of the electorate of the province towards enhancement of taxation. The hon. the Finance Member suggested in the course of his budget statement that he had now cut down expenditure to the margin of efficiency, that if you cut it further down you are likely to injure the efficiency of the administration. May I say this with all respect to the hon. Member that in the whole art of public administration there is no term of which it is more difficult to fix the connotation than this blessed term 'efficiency'? If you want really to educate public opinion in this province—and there is no other way in which you can convince a young, growing democracy jealous of its powers of the need for further sources of revenue—the only way in which you can do it is by removing every possible ground for the suspicion that unnecessary expenditure is being incurred. And unless you can give sufficient assurance to the electorate of this province that every possible source of unnecessary, removable expenditure is eliminated, you are not going to educate public opinion in regard to the possibility of raising new sources. I am not suggesting that if you attempt further retrenchment you would necessarily bring about financial relief. I have not studied the question carefully, but the point that I suggest is this. It is necessary for us to give the public the assurance that those who are responsible for the business of administration in this country have cut down expenditure to the margin of efficiency, not merely that the expenditure as a matter of fact stands at the minimum. I want to suggest that before any consideration could be undertaken of new sources of revenue it would be necessary not merely for the Provincial Government but for the Central Government also to cause a searching and public enquiry into the whole of our national expenditure. Apart from that I do not believe we are going to raise any new source of revenue in the Presidency.

11-45 a.m. “If I may say so, if you look at the character of public finance and the problems that public finance gives rise to in European countries, you will find that the primary difficulties of public finance at bottom are really psychological, and unless therefore you are going to tackle the problem at the psychological point, you are not going really to find an effective solution for it. Now, Sir, the third reason why I consider that the inelasticity of our revenues is significant is this. Five years ago our excise revenue was growing and growing rapidly, and now to-day we find ourselves in the position of having an inelastic excise revenue. It is an argument which cuts both ways; that is to say, from the point of view of Government, the diminishing character of the excise revenue at present, I think, gives confirmation to the position that the Government are not now depending upon an increasing consumption for its revenues. In the old days, whether justly or unjustly, the results of excise policy lent colour to the suspicion that probably consumption was being encouraged in order that increasing revenues might be found in that way. But now to-day it seems to me there is less room for that *prima facie* accusation being laid at the door of Government.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Why?”

Dr. JOHN MATTHAI:—“I shall deal with that in detail when we come to the specific resolution on the point. On the other hand, from the point of view of the temperance reformer, may I say this? It is going to make



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the position of the temperance reformer in this Presidency less difficult than it was before, because one of the most important practical objections to temperance reform is the fact that excise is a source of assured revenue to the Government, and unless you are in a position to find some financial remedy for the deficiency which the loss of excise will create, you will not be able to find a really practical solution for the problem. If excise is a growing revenue, you have got to find a remedy not merely for the deficiency in the existing revenue, but you will have also to find remedies for the possible loss in progressive increases which will take place in the future, assuming that your excise is a growing source of revenue. If it is absolutely clear that excise is not going to be a growing source hereafter, the task of the temperance reformer, from the financial point of view, seems to be less difficult than before. I do not mean to say that it would be a simple task, but it would be less difficult. That is what I have to say with regard to the question of revenues.

"There is just one more point on which I want to speak, and that is with regard to the capital side of the budget, and I want to speak particularly about the development policy. My position with regard to development is this: I believe in the present circumstances of the province we are justified in investing money, in investing more money in agriculture, the main industry of the country. We are justified in putting money and more money in forest development. We are justified in spending money and more money in co-operation which is really the organization of agriculture. But I find it difficult to convince myself that there is anything like a strong case for continuing the industrial policy of the Government (hear, hear). Now, as far as the development of industries is concerned and the work of Government in regard to such development in the Industries Department the question has got, it seems to me, two aspects. There is first the question of industrial education, and there is secondly the question of industrial experimentation. As far as education is concerned, I speak with very great diffidence on the point; but I have given some attention to the question and it seems to me that, if we are going to have a really effective system of industrial education, we have to relate that education in a very real and organic way with the general educational work of the country. (Hear, hear). You cannot allow the educational work on the industrial side to run in one channel, so to speak, and the general educational work of the country in another. It does not seem, to me at any rate, to be a very satisfactory position. Now, the real point that I want to make is with regard to the policy of experiments. It is a point which, I think, we have got very seriously to consider, whether it is really a justifiable thing hereafter to continue this policy of pioneer industries. The system of pioneer industries has a very long history not merely in this province but in other provinces and in other countries also. In nearly every country where the experiment has been tried, I think they have given it up. They have given it up not because it proved a success and that it was no longer necessary to carry it on, but because there is an inherent weakness about the whole system. I want to say at once that unless it is absolutely certain that Government in point of technical organization, in point of ability to take risks and to face them, is in a position of immeasurable superiority to private industrialists, Government have no business to carry on pioneer industries. Now, take the question of technical organization. We are passing through times of excep-



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tional difficulty and financial stress. If it were possible for us to raise sufficiently large funds to provide a first-rate organization of technical staff for the pioneer industries of this Presidency, we might be justified in carrying them on. The Indian Industrial Commission which I believe is one of the ablest commissions of enquiry that ever sat in the country suggested that All-India services should be created for providing industrial and technical assistance. We might have our own opinion about Imperial services, but as far as the organization of first-rate and well-paid technical assistance is concerned it seems to me that their recommendations were entirely on the right lines. The Government of India owing to financial difficulties turned down all the proposals. We are in this difficulty. We are carrying on experiments in industries, and Government are not able to provide for the sort of technical assistance which alone will justify the continuance of the experiments. Here I want to refer to the question of commercial accounts which figure so much in the capital portion of the budget. The point I want to make is this. It is entirely a good step that we are increasing the number of industries in which commercial accounts are maintained because one of the essential weaknesses of Government carrying on industries is that their accounts are never satisfactory. The capital and revenue of the account are mixed up. The receipts and disbursements of the business are mixed up with those of other departments and we never know where we stand. Now this question of commercial accounts has no such difficulty, and it makes matters clear. But it leads to another difficulty. Here we have a very critical and jealous legislature, an extraordinarily parsimonious legislature. Supposing you are going to explain the commercial side of your pioneer factories on the basis of first-rate accounting in a way that every commercial man would recognize the respectability of the accounts, you have got to tell the legislature the whole truth. If there is loss in a concern, the whole loss would be shown in the accounts and would be before the House. No Government which is responsible in this way to a democratic legislature would afford to take risks. It seems to me the amount of risk-bearing capacity which a Government responsible to a democratic legislature is likely to have is very small; and the system of commercial accounts is driving the Government more and more—I am speaking from my experience of 18 months as a back bencher in this House listening to questions and answers—into a policy of somewhat timid unremitting apology. Now, you cannot carry on your pioneer industries on that basis. Government must be in a position to take risks. Therefore I would respectfully suggest that it is time that we considered this whole question as to what is to be the attitude of Government towards industrial development. I am not for a moment minimising the need of a certain amount of industrialization. But what is to be the position of the State is a very knotty question which requires reconsideration.

“Just one word more and I have done. This is a deficit budget. But a deficit budget is not necessarily an unsatisfactory budget (hear, hear). A deficit budget is not a bad budget if you can show that the deficit is one which could not be avoided. On the other hand it seems to me quite conceivable that a deficit budget will have a very educative and stimulating influence. I want to say this before I sit down. I hope that this deficit budget would prove an educative and stimulating influence not merely upon the Government and the Council but also on the electorate of this province (cheers).”



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\* Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the budget is undoubtedly a disappointing document. In all civilised countries of the world the cry is insistent that more money should be expended on public health, sanitation, medicine, education, industries, etc., than on police, law and justice. Anent the policy underlying the preparation of budget estimates, an eminent American writer observes as follows :

‘ The budget or financial plan is based upon the estimated needs for the operation of the entire Government (State, county, or city) for the next fiscal year after these needs are balanced against the estimated revenues. Many budgets are crudely made. Politics, favouritism, prejudice and precedent frequently play a larger part in their construction than analysis of necessities or sound public policy. Certain departments which are well established as the Courts and the Police are apt to get practically what they demand, while the welfare departments get less than should be expended to obtain satisfactory results; it is a standing complaint that health departments are inadequately supported financially.’

“ How true is this statement in its application to the conditions existing in our Presidency at the present day ! Before I begin to discuss the public health problem of this Presidency, let me say a few words on the havoc caused by the floods during the year and the economic distress resulting therefrom to the people of this Presidency and more especially to the inhabitants of my constituency of South Kanara.

“ Sir, nature had been rather unduly harsh and severe—nay even cruel—on the people of this Presidency during the year. A tremendous downpour of rain on the Western Ghats and the unprecedented floods caused thereby had brought untold miseries on the people of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara. My district is exceptionally unfortunate because it had not yet emerged from the horrors and devastations of a similar and more serious flood with which it was visited last year. There was heavy damage to crops, cattle and lands and the people are in sore distress. I understand that the Government have not extended their helping hand to the poor ryots by allowing them remissions of kists, etc., up to date, and providing them with advances for seeds, fodder and generally funds for agricultural operations. The men on the spot have been trained for a long time past in a certain peculiar groove of thought and action and it is unlikely they would reveal the true state of affairs. No provision appears to have been made in the budget for remissions, etc., and if the decrease of 22.67 lakhs under Land Revenue in the revised estimate for 1924-25 is the effect of contemplated remissions, I am constrained to remark that it was a very meagre sum for the whole Presidency and quite disproportionate to the area and population affected. I would therefore strongly urge the Government to open an inquiry into the economic condition of the people of South Kanara district and relieve them from their present distress by remissions, gifts, advances and loans so that they might be enabled to equip themselves for further agricultural operations during the coming year.

“ Coming now to the public health administration of the Presidency, Sir, it is an acknowledged maxim that the prosperity of a nation depends primarily on their health and power of resistance to diseases. These latter are generally determined by a careful study and analysis of what are called vital statistics—the ‘ book-keeping ’ of public health. It is said there are three kinds of lies—lies, damned lies and statistical lies—and the vital statistics of our Presidency come under the last category. I am not



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exaggerating when I say so, for the Government themselves have admitted it in a way. In their administration report for 1923-24 they say :

'In spite of the efforts of the newly-appointed district health staff, the registration of vital statistics continued to be defective.'

"Even according to this unreliable record of registration of births and deaths, the infantile mortality is steadily going up.

"The average infantile mortality as per latest figures available is 210.2 per mile in the municipalities and 103.7 in rural areas—a figure enough to stagger the hearts of every public man in this Presidency. In all civilized countries, the infantile mortality has not gone above 100 per thousand and it is only 80 in London. Sir, the infant mortality rate has been called the most sensitive index we have of social wellbeing and to a considerable extent of the effectiveness of public health administration and the infantile mortality of our Presidency tells its own tale of wretchedness and misery and woefully neglected health administration.

"I hope the hon. the Minister will strive his best to minimise infantile mortality and the high death-rate now prevalent among adults by preventing adulteration of food-stuffs, improving milk supply and by other beneficial measures, besides providing an adequate and wholesome water-supply and an efficient system of drainage.

"Let me now pass on to the subject of maternity mortality. It is a well known fact that a good number of women die during or after confinement and the difficulty lies mostly in the mishandling of delivery cases by 'dais' and barber women, ignorant of the knowledge of midwifery. A proper training given to these classes of women in the practice and theory of midwifery would go a great way towards mitigating the evil. It must be the duty of the Government to provide schools for midwives and nurses at convenient centres and train these barber women for the profession, and no attempt has as yet been made in this direction.

"Passing on to the Medical department, I have to congratulate the hon. the Minister for two things—(1) the introduction of the rural medical relief scheme and (2) the opening of the indigenous school of medicine (Hear, hear.) With regard to the rural medical relief scheme, I am afraid some new difficulties have arisen in its execution. I am informed that some of the taluk boards which were hitherto maintaining certain dispensaries in selected areas have pleaded inability to continue them on the score of finance and have resolved to close them already, taking advantage of the rural area scheme. This is indeed a very bad step and where extension of medical relief was aimed at by the scheme, I find there is an attempt to curtail it."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"May I point out the fact that on the request of the local bodies the scheme has been adopted by the Government?"

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"I am extremely glad to hear that. Then, certain important centres are selected where already a dispensary exists and handed over to private practitioners under the rural area scheme, closing the dispensary for their sake. It looks as if the scheme is intended for the benefit of unemployed medical men and not for the benefit of the public. The taluk boards or district boards cannot divest themselves of their



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responsibility in the matter of affording medical aid to the people and they must not cut short their expenditure in this direction. The proposed closure of Pallavaram dispensary in the Saidapet taluk and another in Uppinangadi taluk in South Kanara are instances in point. This requires careful investigation and the House will be glad to have sufficient elucidation on the method of putting the rural medical scheme into force. As regards the indigenous school of medicine, no good purpose will be served by it if no ayurvedic hospital is opened simultaneously for clinical study. No provision has been made in the budget for such a hospital."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"A provision has been made for a dispensary to begin with and it will be converted into a hospital in course of time."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"I do not see any such provision in the budget. Finally, the scheme will be branded as a failure which, as we now see, is not due to any inherent defect or demerit but due solely to imperfect and haphazard mode of launching it. An ayurvedic hospital is therefore quite necessary if the scheme is at all to succeed and the hon. the Minister, if he is really earnest about it, must see to this without further delay."

"As regards the appointment of honorary physicians and surgeons, we remain where we are and no further steps appear to have been taken to develop the scheme. The Council would like to know if they are working satisfactorily and, if so, whether more men cannot be employed. If, however, the scheme is a failure, what are the contributory causes and what are the disabilities under which honorary men are labouring? The hon. the Minister will, it is hoped, make a statement on this point before this House."

"I take this opportunity of bringing some of the abuses existing in the Medical Department to the notice of the hon. the Minister, with a view to their timely rectification. The five years rule of keeping the Medical subordinates of a particular station is honoured more in the breach than in the observance. Some are transferred much earlier and some are retained longer than usual with the result that there is considerable heart-burning, jealousy and discontent among the subordinates. In the Medical School, students who failed in their examinations on three consecutive occasions are summarily dismissed and sent home. The students pay for their education and why should they be deprived of the benefit of a chance until they secure a pass is what I cannot comprehend. If the hon. the Minister is really anxious for the formation of a strong body of independent medical profession in this Presidency, he should not shut out students like this. The raising of fees in the Medical College is another undesirable step and is likely to retard the progress of medical education rather than promote it. This proposal should therefore be dropped. Next, I come to the question of placing the Medical Colleges and Schools under the control and the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction. The Engineering and other technical colleges and schools are under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and I fail to see why the Medical Colleges and Schools alone should be exceptions. It is undesirable that the Surgeon-General who is the head of the Medical Department should have also to do with medical education. His official likes and dislikes, whims and fancies, he might bring to operate with the result that medical education would be considerably hampered with in its progress and the growth of independent



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medical profession impeded. This is commended for the serious consideration of the Minister. Lastly, I have to suggest that the hon. the Minister should have an advisory board of official and non-official medical and public health men to advise him on all professional matters. As it is, he is led by the nose-strings of officialdom, the Surgeon-General on the one side, and the Director of Public Health on the other, and not having the necessary technical knowledge and not being familiar with the recent advances in medicine and public health there is every possibility of his being misled or misdirected and at times even overpowered in case of disagreement. An advisory board will be a safer and better medium of consultation as it will form the connecting link between the people on the one hand and the Government Medical Department on the other.

"Passing from physical to the mental and moral welfare of the people of the Presidency, there is that comprehensive subject of education to be dealt with. The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population, is only 4.9 which is the percentage of illiterate in Japan. There has been a gain of only .4 per cent during last year over the year previous and at this rate of progress, I am afraid, the world will come to an end before the whole population of the Presidency become literate. Unless and until primary education is made free and compulsory, there can be no salvation. Unfortunately, the hon. the Education Minister has attempted at reform at the top, leaving the root and stem to rot. If instead of the University Act, he had introduced a Free and Compulsory Primary Education Bill, hallowed would his name be and immortalized he would have been in the hearts of the poor. Evidently, the extra sum of six lakhs over last year's grants for primary education was doled out at the sacrifice of his University scheme.

"His scheme for medical inspection of schools is still hatching and nothing has been heard since his last announcement on the subject in the Press. Meanwhile, the old meagre provision of one or two thousands under each minor head of expenditure continues and it is a most unsatisfactory arrangement that is sought to be perpetuated. The hon. the Minister must look to the speedy disposal of the scheme now before him and see that the views of the public are also respected in this matter. Provision of mid-day meals for children studying in schools for backward classes and the provision for a school for the deaf and dumb mute for the West Coast are urgent necessities which the hon. the Minister for Education has failed to make. I hope he will remember them at least for the next budget.

"Lastly, the hon. the Minister for Education is responsible for the morale of the school-going population who are to be the future citizens. I am glad the hon. the Minister for Excise who is also the Minister for Education realizes the anomalous nature of his position and is slowly but surely trying to redeem the people from out of the abyss of distress and drunkenness and land them safely in the region of sanity and sobriety. For, I find, in the budget, his estimated revenue under excise for 1925-26 has gone down by 14 lakhs as compared with the current year which means so much the worse for drunkenness and misery. The revenue would have gone still lower down, had he not lent a warm corner in his heart for opium, an undesirable ally of alcohol though, from the sale-proceeds of which, he anticipates a revenue of 32.49 lakhs. All credit to the hon. the Excise-Education Minister for this small mercy.



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"But the danger to the morale of the people of this Presidency comes from wholly different quarters. The race-course at Guindy is the fountain-head of misery and menace to the well-being of the people. I have said enough on the subject last year but my cries have all been cries in the wilderness. I will content myself this year, by quoting the views expressed in 'The Guardian' in the course of a review of Dr. Charles' 'Book on Gambling and Betting', which have a direct bearing on the subject of Guindy races and the unstinted support given to the race-course organization by the Government. The extract is as follows :

'Gambling and betting are growing in India to an alarming extent. Organized gambling in connexion with horse-races with all its ramifications of evil is becoming a prominent feature of the life of every Indian City. Viceroy and Provincial Governors attend race-courses in state and give to the man in the street the impression that the gambling and betting going on there have the sanctions of the highest authorities of the land. In Madras, where this institution was not in existence till recently, its former Governor, Lord Wellington, used all the influence of his position to establish it on solid foundation before he left India. When voices of protest were raised by the public and the press, he contended that by introducing horse-racing in Madras he had improved her trade facilities and more than that, he gloried in having given the people of that city an opportunity to face and overcome temptations and thus strengthen their character. All the important Anglo-Indian newspapers of the land are lending their resources and encouraging the gambling appetite of their readers. Even nationalist newspapers, run on ostensibly high ideals, find it difficult to resist the temptation of giving a prominent place to racing news and betting 'tips' in their columns; and one by one they are sadly succumbing to it.'

'The fever of betting on race-horses is spreading among all classes of people in this land, especially in cities. Even the unsophisticated villagers lured by prospects of becoming rich without any effort are found to frequent the race-courses in neighbouring cities and losing their all. There is no doubt the evil is already strongly entrenched in this land, and ever increasing numbers of people are meeting with financial ruin and moral ship-wreck by being caught in the whirlpool of this social menace. We read in the papers the other day of a young Muhammadan butler in Bombay, who losing heavily at the races desperately resorted to the murder of his wife and his two children one of whom was hardly six weeks old. Such tragedies occur in many a family as the result of gambling at race-courses; and yet the public conscience and especially the conscience of those in authority and influence, who encourage betting on race-horses show no signs of awakening to put a stop to this evil.'

"Sir, this is not a matter to be lightly brushed aside and I think a serious responsibility lies on the shoulders of the legislators, who are the representatives of the people, sitting in this Council, to ward off the evil before it assumes serious proportions.

"Before I close, let me offer a few remarks on the Industries Department and the Government Press. I object on principle to the Government running industrial concerns and killing private enterprise thereby. As has already been forestalled, the State Aid to Industries Act remains a dead letter. So far, no aid to any industry worth the name has been given and only one or two concerns have been profited by this enactment. Probably, the rigour of the rules and the halting and hesitating character of the Board of Industries ('hear hear') form the chief impediments in the way of popularising the scheme and I think a more generous and sympathetic attitude will bring in better results.

"As regards Government Press, I understand that it is grossly mis-managed. Qualified men are made to rot in their places for years together while raw, unqualified hands are brought in, on fat pay and made to supersede the old men grown grey in service. There is considerable discontent and heart-burning among the staff of the Government Press on that account and I suggest in the interests of both the Government and the employees that a committee of enquiry be appointed forthwith to see what



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is really wrong there and propose remedial measures. I commend, also, in this connection the idea of appointing an Indian Superintendent for the Government Press for the favourable consideration of the Government, as an Indian Superintendent will be able to manage the employees more tactfully, knowing as he does their customs, their manners and their language.

"Sir, I have not touched the rest of the Reserved Half for I know they are untouchables and so I have left them to their fate."

\* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, intervening at this stage in the debate, I am unable to give my approbation to the preparation of the budget by the hon. the Finance Member. The plea of the hon. the Member about the recurrence of the deficit budget on account of circumstantial conditions cannot be wholly accepted for the simple reason that nothing substantial was made to the uplift of the depressed and backward communities.

"In the first place, may I submit to this hon. House that the depressed and backward communities, unlike nomadic people, are a set of human beings who are social, and who, out of a desire to live a city life, have appealed to the more fortunate in social life, for the better solving of the housing problem. I find that there is no fairness when I see that a greater amount of money is set apart for the erection of residential quarters for various officers when the depressed classes are found wandering about homeless. But I am gratified to find that the general tendency of the hon. Members of this House is towards the development of more democratic institutions and towards the development of a common will, in the attainment of a good nationhood.

"To be brief in my general remarks, I should like to bring to the notice of this hon. House that the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 provided in the budget for several items of sanitary improvements is quite inadequate, as it is evident from the deliberations of this House, that sufficient supply of water has not been provided for for the depressed classes in rural parts, whose sufferings, of course, are quite indescribable. And it is a pity that the spirit of the Government Order passed on the 25th August 1924, to the effect that all classes of people can have free access to public wells, etc., has been much hampered.

"As for the Labour department, may I honestly point out that the Government had good intentions in starting and extending labour offices in ten districts for the protection of the depressed classes. But it is disappointing to see that a greater amount of money is being spent on the establishment of the department than on the utilization of a reasonable amount of it to the social and economic betterment of the depressed classes. It is not known why the Government have not taken up the experiment of starting labour offices in important districts, such as, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tinnevely, etc., where the need for such offices have been keenly felt. I believe that the delay in starting labour offices in other districts may be due to the contemplation of the creation of honorary district labour offices in the interest of economy. Further I trust that the Government are aware of the fact that the dire and immediate necessity for the appointment of an honorary Assistant Commissioner of Labour to advise the Commissioner of Labour has been raised many a time by the public through resolutions to the Government. Apart from this, several resolutions might have been received by the Government from Madura, Ambur,



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Tiruppattur, etc., praying for the immediate recognition of the depressed classes in the matter of the appointment of an Executive Councillorship in the Cabinet, as an appointment in this direction during this period of social and political evolution, will not only justify the acts of the Government in showing the spirit of equity to the depressed classes but also in recognizing the proved loyalty of the community to the British Raj. Again, I should like to point out to this House that nominations of depressed classes to the various municipal and local boards have been ignored. The old fangled theory of the survival of the fittest alone hampers and impairs the aspirations of the depressed classes who on account of caste scruples of the so-called higher castes are kept behind. It is therefore necessary in the interest of justice and equity to so amend the District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act as to provide for compulsory nomination of members of the depressed classes in all the councils and boards. The appointment of the so-called high castes for such places on the score of their representing the depressed classes is not only unreasonable but also revolting to the common sentiment of the depressed classes.

"The motion for amending the said Bills is to make explicit provision for compulsory nomination of depressed classes so that this statutory power cannot be ignored. It should be also remembered that any attempt to create separate elective franchise for the depressed classes, at present, would not be advantageous to the community, as the members of the community are yet to be educated in the matter of exercising their franchise in the proper manner.

"As regards the village panchayat courts the situation of the community is pathetic, as the members of the community were unable to get through the election owing to intricacies and irregularities. The qualifications mentioned in the rules for membership in the panchayat courts should be completely revised so as to minimise the qualifications that are now in force, or the operation of the village panchayat courts should not be extended to the depressed classes. Or, the Village Panchayat Courts Act should be so modified as to make room for nomination for the depressed classes.

"Coming to the Educational affairs, it has been generally accepted that free and universal compulsory elementary education is the only sure stepping stone for the progress of the country at large. This being so, it is painful to have to point out that school fees are demanded from the depressed classes in several schools in the Presidency run under the public management, though a provision is made for the community to produce poverty certificate so as to entitle their pupils for exemption. The power of granting poverty certificates should be extended to municipal councillors and members of the various local boards so as to enable the depressed classes to approach them easily and this is a very immediate relief to the community. Even deserving pupils have not been encouraged as the condition of the poverty certificate in the Educational Rules has not been carried out in spirit and in truth. I am gratified to note that the hon. the Minister for Education has recognized the necessity for the expansion of vocational schools all over. But the present system of instruction given in the vocational schools does not lead the pupils to a useful purpose. The ideal of universal education can only be realised when the village is regarded as a unit and when a number of schools are opened where all classes of people could be admitted for the



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purpose of education. I am glad to find that the hon. Minister for Education is endeavouring his best to bring this scheme to a great success. It is evident from the G. O. No. 329, Home (Education), dated 17th March 1919 that out of 8,157 elementary schools run under public management in the Presidency, the members of the depressed classes are admitted only in 609 schools. Since the Government Order several schools have been started to no purpose to the depressed classes, and how could such schools be entitled for a grant? It is not known why a difference should be made in the matter of giving stipends to the members of the depressed classes. Another thing I find is that a sum of Rs. 10-8-0 for Muhammadans and Rs. 9-8-0 for depressed classes and a large amount for others is being given. I also find that there is a guardian allowance of Rs. 5 for Hindu and Gosha women who undergo training in schools and who have come from the mufassal places. It is strange to find that this privilege is not given to the depressed classes. The Madras Educational Rules, I trust, will be altered in this respect as early as possible. It has been brought to notice of the Government that no distinction should be made in the hostel accommodation to the depressed classes and I hope that this matter will be seriously considered by the hon. the Minister for Development in rectifying this irregularity in the interests of the depressed classes.

"As regards the co-operative credit societies, several localities of the depressed classes are without co-operative credit societies. And though there are many active members of the community who are fit enough to organise such societies and do other important activities concerning the departments, yet they are not encouraged by appointing them as Honorary Assistant Registrars. I hope that a list of names given in this connexion will be favourably considered by the hon. Minister for Development as early as possible. It is also desirable that the Government should appoint honorary visitors preferably from non-official depressed classes authorising them to visit public offices and to report about the treatment given to the depressed classes in the matter of their free access into public courts and public offices, as in the case of honorary visitors who are officially recognized to report about the condition of the prisoners in jail.

"Regarding scholarships to the depressed classes, I wish to point out that a circular was sent out by the Commissioner of Labour, dated 19th May 1924, wherein age restrictions are very strictly enforced and hence several deserving students belonging to the depressed classes are precluded from getting the same. A suitable revision in connexion with the age limits will amply benefit the deserving pupils. I hope this matter will be considered favourably by the department concerned.

"Coming to the Madras Adi Dravida Hostel I wish to point out that several mufassal students should be encouraged to join it.

"As regards the unemployment question, I have to point out that this matter has not been properly dealt with. There is a number of helpless depressed and backward communities, some of whom have returned from the recent war who are unemployed and the Labour department seems to have been lethargic over the matter of obtaining suitable places in the various departments, both official and non-official, for the community. I find that the Madras Labour Office has not done any substantial good in this direction. And this I presume, and that too rightly, is on account of the



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District Labour officers who have no sympathy for the social progress of the depressed and backward communities. And it is, therefore, high time that to rectify all defects, an honorary assistant commissioner should be appointed at a very early date, so as to encourage the community of depressed and backward classes from a humanitarian point of view.

"As regards Excise department, I do not want to say how much harm this department does to the community. It makes the depressed classes slaves. I hope the authorities concerned will do all the needful in the matter so as to protect the interests of the depressed classes. I hope that the above remarks of mine will be viewed favourably, and with Christian spirit."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid I must draw the attention of the House to the well-known rules about addressing the House even when hon. Members are reading from notes. I think it would be well if the House would lay down a rule that under no circumstances should manuscript be used as the sole material upon which an hon. Member addresses the House. I do not think an exception should be made even during this general debate on the budget."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, arising out of your remarks just now, I would only like to point out that even in the House of Commons it is no new feature that manuscript eloquence is allowed. Not only do the ordinary Members have recourse to it but also Members of Government do so. I have known Mr. Asquith himself reading out a very lengthy speech. So I do not think that it ought to be ruled that manuscript ought not to be read."

\*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If that is the desire of hon. Members then it is not for me to object. The rule against speaking from notes is not inconsistent with a certain amount of latitude and the latitude depends rather on the importance of the subject. A Member of the Government may have to make an important pronouncement and in consequence to be very guarded in the language that he uses. But ordinarily to make from notes every remark that one has any occasion to make is, I think, a thing to be deprecated. As I said the whole matter is in the hand of the House; and inconvenient as a different practice may be and greatly as it may vary from ordinary rules and traditions, I would still not prohibit it if the House wants it."

\*Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, 12-30 p.m. Sir, in spite of his best efforts, the hon. the Finance Member could present this year only a deficit budget. It is no doubt due in a large measure to the unforeseen circumstances that were beyond his control. We have, however, to give him due credit for the honest efforts he has made and I yield to none in sympathizing with him heartily on his failure. But whatever misgivings the hon. the Finance Member may have with regard to the future of our Presidency, there is at least one great consolation for him in which we all share and that is the possibility of a substantial reduction in our contribution to the Central Government. With one voice we have to support our representatives in the Central Legislature and I am sure that, as stated by the hon. the Finance Member, they will not be led away by specious arguments or political side-winds, but stand firm and leave no stone unturned to pass the resolution on the reduction of contributions."



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[Mr. Haji Abdulla Sahib]

"Let me now say a few words that immediately concern my own community. Last year I had used this occasion for certain representations which appear to have ended in the waste of my breath. In the hope that I shall be more fortunate than last year, I am again enjoying my privilege to say a few words of appeal on behalf of Muhammadans whose interests are identical with my interests. Without entering into unnecessary details, I shall begin the subject of my appeal at once. I believe, Sir, it has been admitted on all hands that Muhammadans of this Presidency, compared with other communities in India are 'backward' in education. If the object of education is to remove the dross and draw out the best faculties, moral and intellectual, surely, Sir, the education imparted to Muhammadans cannot be regarded as satisfactory, if it is not altogether disquieting. As long as secular education confines itself to the intellect—I may call it 'market intellect'—to the exclusion of the moral side, so long will Muhammadans continue to live in ignorance of moral culture or even of its necessity. Without strengthening the moral side, there can be no real progress in any direction, for morality is the basis of all virtues. I would therefore strongly plead for provision of special facilities for the moral regeneration of Muhammadans in schools which are now imparting secular education. The importance of moral education cannot be overestimated, neither can it be brought too strongly before the Council for consideration.

"The atrocities that formed the chief feature of the Mappilla rebellion in 1921 are still fresh in our minds, and they have loudly suggested an urgent need for improvement of 'morale' and 'rationale' among the Muhammadans. While I represent the interests of Muhammadans generally, I feel a special interest in Mappillas who form the bulk of my co-religionists in Malabar and I must do all that lies in my power to see that the Mappillas do not lag behind in the rapid march of evolution. I am glad that some provision has been made in the budget for the introduction of compulsory education for the Mappillas in selected areas. The Mappillas and Tamil Muhammadans are placed in a peculiarly awkward position with reference to Urdu-knowing Muhammadans. While they feel a kinship with the Muhammadans, they are ignorant of Urdu, the only language in India 'next to Arabic' that would have enabled them to exchange their thoughts freely with their enlightened co-religionists in other parts of India and thus broaden their own outlook. Urdu is the language which keeps the spiritual tie of kinship intact in India among the Muhammadans. At present, owing to diversity of languages, there is a deplorable diversity of manners, customs and interests among those who bear the general label, 'Muhammadan'. The Mappilla or the Tamil Muhammadan has such a profound regard for the knowledge of Urdu that he views learning it as a real advancement and charm in life. Many there are whose ambition is to learn and be able to talk Hindustani, Urdu, but for want of facilities they pass their lives as Muhammadans vainly regretting their inability to acquire a language which would have made them more refined. I need hardly say that this is a lamentable state of affairs. I am therefore to request that Urdu may be introduced as a vernacular in all Muhammadan schools in the Presidency, so that the members of the community, whatever may be their mother tongue, may in due course come under the guiding hands of their leaders and representatives. I had once before an occasion to make a request before the Council to arrange for moral and religious instruction in Muhammadan



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schools, but the reply has neither satisfied my object nor answered my point. However, I have explained the importance of Urdu and I earnestly believe that Government will be pleased to see their way to help the Muhammadans to unfold their latent moral resources and thus to prove their fitness to render loyal assistance to the State. To attain this end, which is really the first threshold to the goal, Urdu must be introduced in all Muhammadan schools. More and more schools should be opened for Muhammadans with, of course, Urdu as vernacular.

"No doubt the hon. the Minister for Education deserves our congratulations and gratitude for the great expansion of education he has effected by opening a large number of new schools. But the congratulations from my community cannot be unmixed with feelings of sorrow and disappointment. For out of 825 schools opened recently, not one has been allotted to Muhammadans. It is indeed fortunate that the schools are open to Muhammadans. I hope when more new schools are opened next year, the claims of Muhammadans will not be overlooked. I have not entered into the details of the question. They can be worked out easily in consultation with the local boards, the district educational councils and other bodies if once the main principle is accepted. Any attempt to throw away my proposal on the ground that a sufficient number of Urdu teachers is not available will serve as tangible proof of neglect of Urdu in the past and of the fact that the progress of the community in their own language has been painfully slow.

"I feel it my duty to refer to one more thing which vitally concerns the education of Muhammadans in my own district. There is an apprehension -- I only hope that it is not well founded -- that the only Muslim Girls' school at Mangalore is going to be abolished. I am told the Muhammadans, poor as they are, were asked to take over its management and that otherwise it would be abolished. If the apprehension be true, I can only say that Government will hopelessly fail in fulfilling the trust reposed in it by denying even elementary education to a community which needs it most. I take this opportunity to strongly request the Government to show the genuineness of its interest in the welfare of Muhammadans by continuing the Girls' school at Mangalore.

"Another point which I feel it my duty to impress upon Government is that a most effective way of inducing poor Muhammadans to educate themselves is to award more free scholarships. The present number of free scholarships is, I submit, quite inadequate to meet the needs of the community.

"I have still a few more points which will be briefly dealt with. There is a Deputy Director and Assistant Director of Agriculture stationed at Tellicherry. I am unable to understand the ethics of two officers of similar functions carrying on work in one place, leaving the neighbouring district of South Kanara to itself. Our district requires as much or more enlightenment and help in agriculture as Malabar as the landlords here are poorer. If both the posts are quite necessary, one of them may be allotted to Kanara or it may be abolished if it is considered superfluous.

"Another object which I wish to represent is about darkhast rules. Darkhast lands, especially in Kanara, are assigned to applicants on condition of payment of assessment. No provision has been made for combating the indifference, if any, displayed by the assignees. Very often lands are



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obtained on darkhast as a provisional measure and allowed to lie fallow. Such neglected lands lose their fertility and their possible agricultural value. If assigned to such as are prepared to effect improvements with the expert help of the Agricultural Department, darkhast lands will, year after year, come under cultivation and add to the assets of the State. It should therefore be distinctly laid down that the darkhast lands will be assigned *free of assignment* for, say 6 to 8 years, within which time to make improvements as proof of attention. In the event of failure to improve within the time-limit, the lands must lapse to Government and pass on to those who will cultivate them. In any case, darkhast lands should not be locked up in idle hands.

“One thing more and I have done my boring. In South Kanara district, there are mills, mostly in Karkal taluk, distilling sandalwood oil. In the reserve forests of South Kanara and in the adjoining Mysore forests, there are quite a large number of sandalwood trees which I understand are clandestinely removed and distilled for oil. In their eagerness to bring every available drop of oil to the market, the distillers purchase roots and billets from anyone and everyone. There are therefore sufficient inducements to break the law and cause loss to Government. Tender trees and seedlings are mercilessly removed before they are charged by nature with flavour and sent to stills. I believe, Sir, that this state of affairs can be remedied by bringing the distillation of sandalwood oil under Government control in the Department of Industries. The ‘oil contents’ of roots and of billets must have been already investigated or at least known by experience. If the output checked against the weight of the wood actually distilled is found to be far in excess of the calculated yield, the ‘excess’ of wood used clandestinely can be easily calculated. I need not go into the details that would be necessary to ensure accuracy and safety of operations, but I would strongly plead for a legislative measure to bring this distillation of sandalwood under control, centralizing manufacture under special licences and efficient supervision. This is a point which vitally affects the interests of Government more than the interests of present distillers of sandalwood oil. I have therefore every hope that the hon. the Minister for Development will be pleased to take up the question and shape it into a practical and useful scheme.

“Before I close, let me say that in view of a substantial reduction in the Provincial contribution being made, my community can reasonably and with hopes look up to Government for greater help and encouragement which it deserves and I take this opportunity of appealing to Government on its behalf never to forget it when Government will have more prosperous days for itself in the immediate future.

“In the end, Sir, I wish to say that, in the interests of public welfare, the reserved half of our Government should never grudge to show practical sympathy to the transferred half, but will give it all facilities, whenever necessary.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“Mr. President, Sir, I have been somewhat puzzled to see why the hon. the Finance Member must not be congratulated on the presentation of a minus budget this year, nor can I understand why any blame should be placed at his doors. Rather would I say, Sir, that the blame lies more on the part of those of my countrymen and some of the hon. Members of this House with whom rests the duty of seeing that better



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budgets are presented to this House. What could the Finance Member do than presenting the budget in the form in which he is able to do it? He has given us three reasons for the deficit (i) the floods and the consequent damage over which he had no control, (ii) the Lee Commission's recommendations adopted by the Secretary of State for India, whose orders he must implicitly obey and which cost nine lakhs of rupees and more, and (iii) the incremental salaries which we have adopted."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"I do not think I have given these as reasons for the deficit budget."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"At any rate, these are the reasons which we gather from the figures which he has taken the responsibility to give in the budget, though he did not say so in so many words. The figures are there to speak for themselves. Anyhow, I am saying that the blame is not his. On smaller topics, such as a little more concession in the shape of money for the comforts of some hon. Members in the luncheon rooms, we went to the length of assuring the Government benches that if at least 5,000 to 10,000 rupees were not placed at our disposal, we would come forward with a spirit of non-co-operation. And again, Sir, an equally smaller subject, namely, who would be the boss or butler—we cannot be bosses, we must be butlers; who would be the butler—was a question of passionate discourse in this very hall just a few days ago. Then again, that veteran Sir Knight—whose presence I do not find in this hall to-day—would with quivering lip and twisted hand rising in his place, say, 'We are your slaves,' because a few more crumbs could not be given to X and are being given to Y. Now, when we are faced with the provincial question of a deficit budget, the figures which are appalling and which next year will be doubly so we are not to have the benefit of the advice of Sir Knight this morning. Sir, on the question of Lee Commission's recommendations we formulated a resolution and there perhaps all our energies and all our duties ended.

"If our recommendations are not given effect to by the Government and if we are really earnest in giving effect to them, I think we should set out heart to it and do the needful to find ways and means to see that they are given effect to. If our resolutions or recommendations are to be merely paper recommendations no budget speech is required by individual hon. Members, and for years to come we may be rest assured that nothing good would come out of them. The speeches will be on our lips, and the world will go on pretty well as it is going on. Therefore I would respectfully submit, Sir, that we should dive deep into the matter and be not satisfied with mere paper resolutions. Let the resolutions come from the very heart. For, as the poet says 'words in the form of prayer without the heart can never to heaven go'. So, unless our hearts are coupled with the resolutions, and unless they are worded in the language common to the heart and the soul, our resolutions will be of no avail. Sir, it is in that spirit that we should act. That is the psychology of nations as hinted at by my friend Dr. Maclure. Unless the individuals composing the nation are resolute and really determined to carry out what they so much speak about, there will be no salvation for any country.

"Now, Sir, coming to some of the details of the budget in the limited time at my disposal, I would submit that possibly even in the budget presented to us, some more attention might have been paid to one or two



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Reserved and one or two Transferred subjects. I would satisfy myself, Sir, with a stray attempt at the police. I thought that there were a number of police constables and village talaiyaris reduced. But I find, Sir,—I stand to be corrected if I am wrong—that one more addition to the cadre of District Superintendents and two more additions to the cadre of Assistant Superintendents of Police are made. Sir, it is a hackneyed phrase in this country that the services are top-heavy. Now we are adding to that heaviness a little more. When the top is heavy it gets tipsy and the man shakes and falls. So also when the top is heavy there will be heavy deficit budgets and the nation must fall. So it is imperative that we must see to it that the top or the head is made alright, sober and cool. Now, for that reason I would request that all attempts should be made to see that the salaries of higher services are cut down to a reasonable figure so that some amount may be saved thereby instead of taking away the bread of a poor talaiyari here or a masalji there if only to say that some retrenchment has been effected. Again, I would submit that in very many departments much money is spent on buildings or mere brick and mortar and not on what it is to contain or what it is to yield. In the matter of buildings for educational purposes, I see that they have got a passion for what they call the 'type design'. I understand by 'type-design' that it is a type which should be implicitly followed in the construction of buildings irrespective of the local needs and wants. I suggest therefore that at least in the matter of educational institutions, the amount spent on buildings may be reduced at least by half. Even in my own district, Sir, in a place called Bapatla, I believe they are going to spend about 2 lakhs on buildings. I may be mistaken but I am open to correction in this matter. There are many instances like the one mentioned by me where large sums are proposed to be spent on the construction of buildings. The two lakhs I have mentioned are not going to build up the intellect of the boys who are going to be housed in that building."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Is it a board school or a Government school?"

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Board school, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"It is a board school and the Government gives a grant."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Not the whole sum required for the building."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"At least a portion of it. Again, Sir, we are spending more money on costly supervision and not on those who do the real work. There are ever so many supervisors in every department. Take for instance the department recently brought into being, the District Health office. There are the district health officers and their subordinates. Although I have watched with some attention what the district health officers have been actually doing, I failed to understand their duties. As regards the district supervisors and their assistants I fail to understand what they could do, seeing that they have neither the money nor perhaps the required capacity to do anything. Possibly they themselves do not know what they have got to do. I know of some district health officers who have not much work to do."



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"Then, there is the industrial enterprise without any policy. There are the Kerala Soap Factory, the Glue Factory, the Button Factory, etc. I have looked into the figures concerning these factories and I am of opinion that there is more money spent on them than gained. My hon Friend Mr. Saldanha was saying the other day that this Soap Factory is the close preserve of a handful of people. No one is allowed to learn anything there and no one is permitted even to visit and watch what is going on there.

"Coming now to the Agricultural Department, it has often been said from the floor of this House that the money spent on this department is a dreadful waste. I am myself a humble agriculturist and I fail to understand in what way the Agricultural College has been of any use to the country and how many of the agricultural experts there have been giving their real advice to any of the agriculturists. All that we know of the activities of this department is that some of the agricultural demonstrators act somewhat as the agents of a foreign firm, like Messrs. Parry & Co. I say this because I have several times seen pictures on the walls of some buildings, fine pictures depicting two figures—one a famine-stricken old ryot and the other a very rich blooming one—the impression created in the mind of the observer being that blooming figure was the transformed figure of the famine-stricken old ryot who by using the fertilisers had become rich, etc. It is an advertisement of the fertilisers. Perhaps it is only in this way the demonstrators are doing some work for which the nation has to pay.

"Now, Sir, as far as the educational policy of our Minister is concerned I will be unfair, unjust and insincere to myself if I do not appreciate in a great measure the attempts and endeavours made by hon. the Minister for Education. Primary education, though from the remarks of the hon. the Finance Member we find that much money cannot given for it, has been given a fresh start. I only hope that enough funds would be placed at the disposal of the hon. the Minister for Education for use in this direction. In this connexion, I must say that in the case of education for women much that ought to have been done has not been done. Sir, in the Circars there is hardly a Government institution for training women teachers. I hope that the hon. the Minister will be pleased to divert his attention to this matter.

"Sir, as regards rural sanitation and medical aid, I must equally submit my appreciation of the action of the hon. the Chief Minister for bringing into being an Ayurvedic college for which he has been chiefly instrumental and also for the scheme of rural medical relief he has formulated."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Sir, the hon. the Finance Member has presented us with a deficit budget. Call it conservative, call it an honest budget or call it a camouflage of half-truths."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM:—"I resent the insinuation, Sir?"

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"It is not unparliamentary, Sir. Anyway it is clear that it is not a people's budget. It is the budget of the bureaucracy. The same time-worn policy runs through the whole array of statistical figures, the policy of top-heavy administration and bottomless development. In the name of efficiency retrenchment is kept beyond the pale of consideration. In the case of the higher officers instead of retrenchment there is the creation of new appointments wherever the



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Government desire to have them. Sir, the subordinate services have been already sufficiently retrenched, but what about the higher officers? In the case of the higher officers instead of retrenchment we have this year an array of officers newly created. I am only referring to a few of them in one department, the Forest Department. It seems to me that whenever there is any man without an employment he comes to the Forest department. It looks like exploitation of the Forest department. Sir, I find provision in the budget for about 10 lakhs more than that of last year for the establishment for the two special Forest officers for Goleonda and Hill Madgole. What these forest officers are going to do there we are at a loss to know. To their staff is added an array of forest rangers and others and the whole cost is 10 lakhs this year. Then we have got an economist in this department—I thought his place was in some college of the University. I do not know why the Forest department wants the services of an economist on Rs. 570 to Rs. 1,350. Then there are the Conservators. During the budget discussion in previous years we have argued that a curtailment of their number should be effected. Yet, we have Extra Assistant Conservators on Rs. 250 to Rs. 900. Then we have got the Logging Engineer on Rs. 1,000—200—1,200. Then there is the Saw Mill manager on Rs. 200 and various others. I do not take the trouble to mention them all. It is only this department which employs any man and every man who comes for service especially Europeans. Therefore, I say that retrenchment has not been effected in the higher grades. In the name of efficiency we should not create new appointments. It is very difficult to deal with all the subjects dealt with in a budget with its machine-made finish prepared by a set of able financiers in fifteen minutes' time. I would therefore confine my attention to the nation-building departments so-called. In this connexion I would make a suggestion to the House that after the Finance Member makes his speech presenting the Financial Statement each Minister should get up and explain the policy of his department so that we shall be in a better position to discuss the details of the Transferred departments.

“Sir, I would confine my attention to the Industries department  
1 p.m. instead of travelling from China to Peru. The budget provides nearly 9 or 10 lakhs of rupees for the Industries department. This, I consider, is a very poor allotment. If properly worked this department is likely to carry relief to the masses and fortunately to the classes also, but the point is it must be worked properly. Look at the administration reports of this department. We find nothing illuminating but only red-tape notes as it were. Instead of utilizing the allotment to exploit the fullest possibilities of starting minor industries and administering them with success to the public, instead of trying to make the villages a hive of industries, the Government have presented to us in this budget the names of certain set of officers, some of them mis-fits and others unfits. The Industries department, I take it, is a means for developing smaller industries. The activities of the Industries department should be exclusively confined to the development of smaller industries in order to show to the public that smaller industries with small investments are capable of development. Otherwise it will not stand as an example to the public at large. Unfortunately we have in this budget some 10 lakhs of rupees frittered away under several heads on good, bad and indifferent reasons and the outturn that is left is only some 3 lakhs of rupees. Added to this, the



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whole farce of the case is that nearly one-tenth of the money spent in the Industries department is spent for direction alone. There is the Director of Industries who gets Rs. 2,700 or Rs. 3,000 and a Deputy Director on Rs. 950 who is helped by a manager in the office on Rs. 250. What has the Director done during the year? You will see that the administration report says that he stayed for 78 days in Ootacamund and for 266 days he toured round the Presidency and lastly he closed the Glue Factory. This is the achievement of the Director of Industries. I ask what does he stand for on such a high salary as Rs. 2,700? Is it for administrative work? Each section is in the hands of an efficient officer—I may say responsible officer—and the subordinates can be made to work by them. And where is the necessity for a Director on such a high salary? The Deputy Director, I understand, is there for keeping on the continuity of policy in the department and therefore there is no necessity for the Director of Industries on such a high salary. If one is necessary, his qualifications must be quite different. Is he there for giving advice to the Minister in the light of his experience, especially a democratic Minister who is supposed to know the people's mind? Is he there to translate the people's mind to the Minister? If it is so, a European Director as such is most unfit for such a purpose. I think he is there for only giving effect to the orders of the Government and for managing the department and also for keeping the red tapism in tact, and for nothing else. He spends such a large amount of 9 or 10 lakhs of rupees and this sum is depleted from the public revenues with no corresponding benefit to the public. Of course it sometimes happens that a Chatterton, a Nicholson or a Davies happens to administer the department, but it is exception rather than the rule. We have got the Industries department under the charge of an Inspector who is specially adapted for that work. He is there to dole out the grants made by the Government for Industrial department to different institutions. The institutions that are working under Government must be classed under separate heads and a syllabus should be drawn up—a thing which the Inspector of Industrial Schools is not able to do or is unwilling to do. There is no policy in that line.

“While speaking of the grants made by the Government to the several institutions, I shall incidentally refer to the amount of Rs. 10,000 which is given to the Science Institute. It is a new expenditure. They say that this expenditure is incurred because they have put in Dr. Marsden there, that Dr. Marsden was getting some money from this Government and that they have transferred this amount to that institute. Apart from any implication, I want to know whether this Government should contribute anything to the Science Institute. If any grant is necessary, it must come from the Central Government and this Government should not pay, because training given in that institute cannot be said to come under the Industries department of this Presidency. It is therefore necessary that the Central Government should be addressed to make a contribution to that institute and this province should not be saddled with that expenditure.

“In addition to inspection work which is carried on by the Inspector of Industrial Schools, educational work of the department is carried on by a number of other experts. We have a textile expert, a leather expert and an expert in arts for the School of Arts, Madras. We have got also the Madura Institute and the Trade School at Madras. Of these the Trade School at Madras appears to have been conceived on sound lines and is



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working properly. I have got a word to speak of the Leather Trade Institute. It is under the charge of an expert who is also the principal. There is a research chemist and also a vice-principal with an additional staff. The principal gets as high a salary as Rs. 1,350, the research-chemist Rs. 300, and the vice-principal Rs. 300—600. The report of the Industries department says that this Leather Trade Institute has had only two students to be taught. The institution has spent Rs. 42,000 in one year. On calculation it comes to about Rs. 5,000 to teach two students. Is it economy? Is it advisable that you should have only two students and spend Rs. 42,000 on the institute? Is it not desirable that we should close it down? Does the Presidency of Madras require advice in the matter of tanning? Is it not known that Madras sends out the best of tanned leathers to England and the skins that are sent out from Madras command the best market in England and other countries? The avaram bark that is used for tanning in the Madras Presidency is exceptionally good and therefore there is no necessity for this Leather Trade Institute. There might have been a necessity when Mr. Chatterton introduced leather tanning in this Presidency.

"No attempt has been made to explore the possibilities of the manufacture of jam which is a very useful commodity for us. What the Government do is they start a factory and close it after some time saying 'that the country is not fit, the market is not ready and therefore we close it.' If an industry is to prosper, it must be well advertised. Government have not done anything in that direction with the result that whenever Government start any factory or any enterprise and if after some time they work at a loss they close them down saying that 'people do not take to these things and so on.' Now the people of this Presidency all require jam and they are getting it from Australia. The possibilities of this industry have not been explored. I shall only conclude by saying that the Industries department looks like a department which is not properly cared for and with proper direction it ought to be useful. As at present constituted the whole thing requires overhauling and I appeal to the Minister to look to this matter more carefully hereafter."

\* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, the estimates for 1925-26 prepared by the hon. the Finance Member are expected to close with a deficit of 88 lakhs but the remission of 126 lakhs in respect of contribution payable by this Government has altered the position and will enable our finances to close with a surplus of 38 lakhs. We should be extremely glad that the efforts of the late and present Finance Members and the representatives of this province in the Assembly have at last been crowned with success.

"I observe from the hon. the Finance Member's speech that the Development Department especially the Fisheries is given only a very little money for new schemes. It is stated that the Fisheries department secure Rs. 8,000 and this is made up of Rs. 6,000 for the farm at Praema and Rs. 2,000 for additional staff for fish-curing yard. This appears to be only a mere expansion of existing activities and can hardly be called new schemes.

"Thus the Fisheries department gets absolutely nothing for any new schemes next year. The Advisory Committee on Fisheries and Industries



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recommended last year that a Danish cutter should be purchased with a view to carry on deep sea-fishing experiments, but the Government have negatived this scheme, apparently because of financial stringency.

"Now on account of the remission in contribution funds are available, hence this new scheme for deep sea-fishing may be sanctioned and I request the hon. the Finance Member to grant the necessary funds for this purpose to the Development Minister. I may say that this scheme vitally concerns the future of the Fishery industries on the West Coast. If this scheme were to be successful it will be revolutionising the fishnig methods on the West Coast and would very much increase the national wealth of this Province.

"During 1923, 61 lakhs worth of oil and guano business was done, but in 1924, 35 lakhs worth of oil and guano business alone was done owing to the failure of sardines and subsequently only 440 factories out of 647 factories on the West Coast conducted operations. This figure does not include the value of cured fish and fish manure exported and railed and when that is also added the totals will swell into a very big sum.

"An important matter which also closely concerns the fishing industries is the conducting of experiments to find out why sardines and mackerels—fishes used for manufacturing guano, oil, manure, salting canned goods and also the food of 79 per cent of the population of the district—appear only at certain seasons of the year. The Government are no doubt carrying on experiments on a small scale with a limited staff since 1921, but no tangible results have been announced so far. No doubt it will take some time before good results could be obtained, but if sufficient funds are allowed for purchasing the necessary materials and the staff increased, if necessary, successful results can be obtained sooner. I therefore request that more funds may be placed at the disposal of this section. Thus experiments in deep sea-fishing and scientific research works if properly undertaken by the Government, will be very far-reaching in their results and would add to the national wealth besides ameliorating the present poor condition of the fisherfolk.

"Another matter which deserves the expenditure of funds is the construction of pucca sanitary buildings for the several elementary schools under the control of this department on the West Coast. Almost all of these schools are housed in temporary sheds which in some cases are rented. I have seen buildings which are very rickety and which may fall and cause damage to the lives of the pupils. Hence buildings of a more substantial type should be erected by the Government. The provision made for schools for fishermen is quite inadequate. More schools with buildings worth the name are essential. Illiteracy of this backward community is proverbial and it is only fair that the children of this class should be taught the three 'R.'s for which the number of schools have to be increased and provision made therefor. If, however, the present state of affairs is to continue, I would suggest retrenchment in expenditure by abolishing the Tanur Fisheries Station and the Chaliyam Cannery, both of which have now proved to be of doubtful utility and the funds thus saved may be used for objects such as I have mentioned above and for awarding more scholarships to the pupils in the training schools.

"Regarding Tanur, very little business is done in oil, guano and cured fish. Heavy loss is the result year after year. The income is from the



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coconuts from the station compound. Experiments in oil, if it is the object of the Government to retain the Tanur station, could safely be conducted by the Soap Expert who was first appointed by the Government as an Oil Chemist to the Government and who has a laboratory and staff attached to his office.

"Regarding the cannery, we are aware of the fact that there are about 4 lakhs of canned tins unsold, about 12,000 tins destroyed at the Powder Factory station and of the assurance of the hon. the Minister for Development that longer the tins are kept, better will be the taste and so on and every year heavy loss is sustained by the cannery.

"I would appeal to the good heart of the hon. the Development Minister that he, without confining himself by giving the three 'R's' for the fisherfolk children, will also grant scholarships for the fishermen's children for the prosecution of their studies in higher and collegiate classes.

"The transfer of fish-curing yards to this department has not improved the condition of the fisherfold. On the contrary, under the guise of teaching them curing fish in a better way, they are subjected to much annoyances and worry. For want of time, I am not detailing out here the work of the Fisheries department in the management of fish-curing yards, but will do so later on in my amendments for reduction. Price of salt has increased by 100 per cent and though it was said to be 'an experimental measure,' I don't find any symptoms of restoring the original prices.

"The necessity for maintaining two Assistant Directors, one for Coast and one for Inland, is not quite apparent. The amalgamation of both into one may be considered with advantage.

"The condition of Fisher Co-operative Credit societies is miserable. Their number is reduced from 63 to 54 for want of proper management and supervision. The community has been requesting the Government for the past two or three years to nominate one from among the fisherfolk as an Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operation and the Government have not so far paid any consideration to this very reasonable and legitimate request of the fisherfolk on the West Coast.

"Under Industries, the Kerala Soap Institute which is now beginning to show some success from a commercial point of view, needs a pruning knife, especially with regard to establishment charges.

"Under Agricultural Co-operative Credit, I submit that, keeping in view that the policy is to non-officialize the department eventually, the primary function towards this end is the strengthening of the unions. A liberal provision to subsidize these has to be made.

"Turning to Excise, the provision for rewards may be cut short providing of course rewards to informers. Granting rewards to the Excise staff has been a subject of controversy, and the general feeling is that it leads to concoction. The provision may therefore be confined to bona fide informers. The pay of the subordinate staff of this department has also been raised and their original condition ameliorated. There is no justification for granting the establishment a reward for turning out work for which it is paid.

"In the budget estimate for 1925-26, I find that provision has been made for Rs. 4,500 for the maintenance of presses in the Central jails. I have to protest against this practice of having presses in jails. To me, it seems



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unwise that printing should be one of the industries taught in the jails. The object of training convicts in industries is, I take it, to enable them to eke out an honest, and, as far as possible, an independent livelihood after they are released from captivity. Industries such as carpentry, wood-carving, sculpture, metal works and tailoring, etc., are eminently fitted to help convicts on these lines.

"But I am afraid that ex-convicts will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get employed in presses or to establish printing works of their own. The training that they receive in the jails is thus a practical waste so far as their future is concerned, though it may be that Government make a profit out of this business.

"Another serious objection to the maintenance of printing presses in the jails is that they compete with private presses to the detriment of the latter. Government, as far as possible, should encourage private industries of this kind which are badly needed for our country. Far from doing this, Government are indirectly killing such industries by appropriating to Government jails much of the works in the printing of court decrees, etc., of some of the mufassal towns. I submit that this ought not to be and that Government should pursue an enlightened policy in this direction by the abolition of jail presses and substitution, in their place, of other industries which will really help the convicts and will not at the same time hinder or compete with private enterprise.

"The present system of copyist's remuneration depends upon the work which was introduced in 1883. It is said that this system is not at all beneficiary and causes financial sufferings (1) by spoiling the stamped paper by engrossing upon it a small number than the minimum number of words prescribed by the rules, (2) by public holidays and (3) other legitimate periods of rest from work. It is also said that they are entitled to get a salary of Rs. 14-8-0 only in the last two working months in the recess. It is also an admitted fact that there were very many changes and revisions in the clerical lines since 1883, that the copyists are the whole-time servants, that Copyist department is self-supporting one, that the copyists of the Registration department doing work easier (only copying the documents written neatly and legibly by the kariasthas, in the volume books and copying out the same again) than what the judicial copyists have to do, have in due course of time been drafted in the pensionable service as clerks, and that none of the privileges of the whole-time servants of the Crown are allowed to the copyists. It may also be observed that there are so many unpassed men in the clerical line in all the departments like copyists and it is therefore requested that the copyists may also be paid a salary of Rs. 35-1½-50-1-60 like the other pensionable clerks, with past services and privileges and that the memorials addressed to the Government by the copyists may be called for through the High Court and an amount be allotted in the budget for their benefit also."

\* Mr. P. K. S. A. ARUMUGA NADAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is very hard to say any sort of remarks on the budget. Finance department is more or less a jugglery department."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM:—"I protest against an insinuation of this kind."



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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I did not hear well ; is it jugglery or luxury ? ”

Mr. P. K. S. A. ARUMUGA NADAR :—“ It is natural to have more or less collections of original demands. No doubt Lee Commission recommendations, flood relief and as the Finance Member said, postponement of resettlement too could have affected, but would not have affected so as to bring about a deficit of 88 lakhs. It is rather unfortunate for the members to see their Government work with an unexpected deficit balance of nearly a crore, when the sister provinces are working with surplus balances. Even though the budget shows a deficit of 88 lakhs, no money has been provided for for improving village cart roads, rural medical relief, and elementary education for poor villagers who pay a land revenue and excise duty which alone stands up to 70 per cent of the revenue of the province. Time has come and the rate-payers are now in a position to criticize the rulers that they ought to be returned in view of their enormous taxes they pay to the Government. Hereafter the Government cannot shrink or utter sweet words and say that their grievances will be considered favourably. Everything should be practical. I wonder with what principle the budget is prepared. Why not the Government make it a point to help more their rate-payers than their subordinates. So, I request the Government to take some steps to allot lump sums for these nation-building departments, so that the rate-payers' grievances might be remedied at least gradually.

“ We are glad to hear that the Government of India have come to our aid unexpectedly by reducing our contribution so as to cover our deficit. Wholeheartedly we thank the Government of India. After deducting the deficit sum, we are likely to have a balance of about 40 lakhs. I hope the Reserved department will voluntarily offer the whole balance sum of Rs. 40 lakhs to nation-building departments.

“ With regard to village cart roads, the Government have taken no steps to improve them. The hon. Members on the Treasury benches are solely enjoying their tours in railways and motor-cars ; so they are not in a position to look into the grievances of the rate-payers who pay by way of land revenue alone about eight crores. Unless they make it a point to have their journey at least to some of the villages in village cart roads that are far away from railway communication and really feel the difficulty themselves, I think there would be no remedy in the near future. In most of the parts of the Ramnad district, villagers have to store some articles in summer as in the winter season carts cannot go through the roads. Naturally, one who is residing or having some connexion in rural parts alone is able to understand the difficulties. For instance, we can see the Divisional Superintendents and Circle Inspectors of Police inspecting their sub-stations in rural parts in summer season only and not in the winter as they say they cannot go to those parts in winter season. The villagers cannot adjust as the officers do, as the western civilization, rightly or wrongly, has flooded into the nooks and corners of the country. So, to bring about a remedy, I request the Government to appoint a committee in every district consisting mostly of non-official members with the Collector as the President to look into the grievances felt as regards village cart roads and have them remedied in due course and that sums may be allotted in the budget for each district so that the committee may pull on with the work ; else, there is no use of having the committee in name.



[Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar] [5th March 1925]

“ With regard to the Excise policy of the Government, there are certain defects which are to be rectified. It seems Excise subordinates are at present authorized to prosecute illicit toddy drawing even though they are not in any way qualified. There has been a loud complaint from all quarters for years together, that if a drawer of sweet toddy by mistake puts less lime than is required, he is prosecuted and given unnecessary trouble by the Excise subordinates who have no knowledge of the chemical process what is going on in the toddy by the addition of insufficient quantity of lime. The juice that has not the proportionate lime can neither be called toddy nor sweet toddy, because, if this kind of toddy is taken in, it produces a severe form of diarrhoea. But, if the Government recognize that this juice is toddy, the drawers of sweet toddy are rather handicapped by the Excise subordinates who very often threaten them for not being careful in adding the required amount of lime every time they remove the juice from the tree. Owing to this kind of unnecessary interference from the Excise subordinates, many honest drawers of sweet toddy have to abandon the profession. And as a result of this, the number of persons drawing sweet toddy is ever on the decrease and it is afraid that in another few years there will not be a single person to do this profession and the material result of this would be that the Indian sugar industry will come to a dead stop. So, I request the Government to issue orders to their subordinate officials when charging a person for *illicit* toddy drawing to at least send it for test with the query whether the juice is toddy or not and not to ask whether it is sweet toddy or not. If this step be taken first, I hope some benefit will come out of it because the Chemical authorities will have only to say it is toddy or not.

“ Further, I request the Government to appoint a committee for this, consisting mostly of non-official Members of the Council to inquire into the matter in detail. I can even say the present policy of the Government is directed in a wrong way, i.e., instead of putting a stop to drinking, it indirectly encourages drinking and directly puts an end to the sugar industry of which the country is greatly in need.

“ The method of preparation of the Electoral Roll for the Taluk Boards and the Legislative Council that is being followed at present is anything but satisfactory. To give an instance, I was one of the revising authorities authorized to revise the voters' list of the Sivakasi Taluk Board. There were nearly 2,000 applications for inclusion in the list. This is a very large proportion considering the total number of voters for the whole firka and there might be many others whose names would have been omitted and who never cared to put in a petition to the authorities concerned. But this practice is not in any way useful and helpful to the rate-payer who shares his income with the Government, but is debarred from enjoying the privilege he is entitled to. As things now stand, the list is not prepared with due care, and when the final list is published, there has been serious omissions such as the names of income-tax assesses, big land lords, etc., and of persons whose names were in the previous year's list. In the interests of the public and of the rate-payers, I would suggest that the first list should be carefully collected and prepared and checked with the list of the previous year.”

Mr. P. L. MOORE :—“ Did the hon. Member satisfy himself that all those persons had paid the taxes ?”



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\* Mr. P. K. S. A. ARUMUGA NADAR :—“ They had paid the taxes according to the District Municipalities Act. Next, it should be put before the proper persons for scrutiny with regard to the omission of names. Then it should be placed before the public requesting them to fill the omission before the final roll is prepared. And if by mistake any names of important persons are omitted, there ought to be some provision to include their names in the list as the omission might have been made wilfully or accidentally by persons who prepared the list. Unless Government take some steps in this matter, most of the minority communities will be rather handicapped and their claims very easily overlooked.

“ The Nadar community is rather overlooked with regard to Government appointments. There is not a single Nadar in any of the higher departments. I can even say our claims were wantonly overlooked. There is no use in saying, when eligible hands are available, we would consider. With great difficulty, we got one selected as Sub-Inspector of Police and that too owing to the help of the head of the department. In getting this post if we had to face so much difficulty, I do not know what will be the fate in the higher departments. Unless Government make it a point to have Nadars represented in the higher departments, I do not think it is possible or in our reach. With regard to efficiency or educational qualification, I do not think we are inferior to any one. So, I request the Government to select our men also for the higher offices such as Deputy Collectors, Deputy Superintendents or posts equivalent to that rank.

“ Our Sangam authorities have brought to the notice of the Government the Police atrocities that are prevailing in Seithalai in the Tinnevely district. It is a very serious matter. I request the Government to inquire into their grievances in detail, not through the departments concerned but by other means, and render justice to the poor-affected ones and also teach a lesson to those departments so that they might not even dream of repeating such atrocities in future. Else our community will be put to a lot of difficulties and troubles not only from other communities but from Government servants also. As Tinnevely is the most caste-ridden district in the Presidency, I request the Government to depute Imperial Service men as gazetted officers which may solve the problem.

“ I take this opportunity of thanking the Government for conferring upon the Sivakasi Municipal Council the primary right of electing its Chairman though there were lots of obstructions and difficulties standing in the way whether it is right or wrong—for the last five years. I hope in satisfying them from this year the municipality will show no arrear and will top the list in all other respects.”

At this stage (1-40 p.m.) the House adjourned for lunch.

#### After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

(The hon. Members of the Government were not present in the House).

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, will it be of any use to address the empty Treasury benches ? ”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ There is no rule or Standing Order that somebody on the Treasury benches should be addressed. Members address the House through the Chair and that is all.”



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Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I only submit that our observations are intended for the Treasury bench so that they may reply to them if there are any."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"We only request you, Sir, to see that the official reporters do not give copies of the speeches to the Members of Government beforehand."

(At this stage the hon. the Raja of Panagal entered the House.)  
(Applause.)

\* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, this morning we heard that a deficit budget is not necessarily an unsatisfactory budget. It would be true to say that if the deficit had been the result of starting many productive enterprises, it would not have been unsatisfactory. But in this case the deficit is not caused by expenditure on productive works; and the expenditure is not at its minimum.

"For instance, the expenditure on settlement and survey is not altogether justifiable. We have a total expenditure of 42 lakhs under Revenue of which 24 lakhs is taken up by survey and settlement. It is well known that this Presidency has been surveyed and resurveyed and I do not know what useful purpose is served by continuing these survey operations. Anyhow the expenditure of 10 or 12 lakhs on that head seems to me to be unnecessary. Resurveying is not going to produce or manufacture even an acre more than what there is already. Also I entirely disapprove of the large amount of expenditure on resettlement. I shall avail myself of this opportunity of informing the Government of the emphatic disapproval of the people and the large volume of public opinion against the recent order in respect of the resettlement of the *Kadarambam* tracts. It is well known that the ryot of Trichinopoly is taxed to the utmost limit and it is unjust to him to make him pay more. Further, the Government Order has created an unfair distinction between the *Kadarambam* ryot and the *Nirarambam* ryot. As the House are aware, the resettlement has been postponed in the *Nirarambam* area and it has been given effect to in the *Kadarambam* area. The latter ryot is poorer and deserves greater sympathy than the former one. If the Government were satisfied that there were valid reasons for postponing the resettlement in respect of the *Nirarambam* area, certainly there are far greater reasons to postpone them in respect of the *Kadarambam* area. This unfair distinction between the ryots of the *Kadarambam* area and the ryots of the *Nirarambam* area has caused much distress among the ryots of the *Kadarambam* area, and they think that Government have played into the hands of the *Nirarambam* ryots who formed the major portion of the deputation which waited upon the Members concerned. Therefore while I certainly disapprove of the resettlement order in respect of the *Kadarambam* area, I also disapprove of the general policy of resettlement. The hon. the Finance Member may ask, How are you going to meet the growing expenditure if you put an end to all resettlement? My general answer is that the taxes are much more than can be safely put upon the productive capacity of the ryot and he cannot bear any further taxation. We have to find other means, and I would request the Government on this occasion to come forward with an equitable and well-balanced revenue system.



5th March 1925] [Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI]

"The hon. the Law Member has passed through the Council his Irrigation Bill by which he promised to convert sandy deserts into fruitful and beautiful gardens."

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Not without the co-operation of this hon. House."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"We only hope he would do it. But when I refer to the budget, I am sorry to find that no adequate provision has been made to that all-important subject, Irrigation. We are mainly an agricultural country and one cannot lay too much stress on the necessity of irrigation. Not long ago the hon. Member came before the Council for a vote of supply with regard to the Mettur project, a project which was expected to take more than six crores in the course of ten or twelve years. But I find only a sum of four lakhs in the budget allotted for the project which was expected to take six crores."

\* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"In order to avoid further discussion, I may at once make an announcement. I think the House would be glad to hear that I have this morning received intimation that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Mettur project (Hear, hear). Without knowing exactly where, we were we have budgeted as much as was necessary for the conduct of land acquisition proceedings. When it is sanctioned, money will not be wanting so far as this project is concerned."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"We are glad to hear that the money will not be wanting and that a large sum would be devoted to that important subject of irrigation. My object was that when this deficit budget becomes a surplus one after the expected remission of contributions, the surplus may be utilized for such paying and productive schemes as irrigation. I avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the notice of Government the extremely inadequate attention, not to use a stronger language, which has been paid to the irrigation channels in the Trichinopoly district. The hon. the Finance Member stated in his speech in introducing the budget that all the channels which have been damaged by the floods were put in proper working order. But I doubt whether even the channels in Trichinopoly had been brought into working order. For instance, I may mention Puliur Rajan vaikal, Marudur Nattu vaikal, Vuyyappanar vaikal and Vuyyakondan vaikal. I would ask the Government to say whether any of these channels has been brought into working order so that the ryots have been freed from the difficulty of water.

"In respect of the Puliur Rajan vaikal, the channel which has been spoilt as long ago as 1920 has not yet been repaired and there have been any number of representations to the Government to bring it into working order. But the prayers and petitions have not been heeded to and no provision is found in the budget for this purpose. While the hon. Member is anxious to bring in new schemes, he should at the same time see that schemes which are already working and which are paying a good return are not neglected. Again, in respect of the Uyyakondan channel which irrigates, if I am not mistaken, about 30,000 acres, the whole channel has been neglected and all the acres have been without any crop. I want the Government to divert the possible surplus towards productive enterprises. In respect of these channels, there is a standing grievance that these channels are supplied by what is known as the *porambu* .

2-45 p.m.



[Mr. P. V. Gopalan]

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recommended last year that a Danish cutter should be purchased with a view to carry on deep sea-fishing experiments, but the Government have negatived this scheme, apparently because of financial stringency.

"Now on account of the remission in contribution funds are available, hence this new scheme for deep sea-fishing may be sanctioned and I request the hon. the Finance Member to grant the necessary funds for this purpose to the Development Minister. I may say that this scheme vitally concerns the future of the Fishery industries on the West Coast. If this scheme were to be successful it will be revolutionising the fishnig methods on the West Coast and would very much increase the national wealth of this Province.

"During 1923, 61 lakhs worth of oil and guano business was done, but in 1924, 35 lakhs worth of oil and guano business alone was done owing to the failure of sardines and subsequently only 440 factories out of 647 factories on the West Coast conducted operations. This figure does not include the value of cured fish and fish manure exported and railed and when that is also added the totals will swell into a very big sum.

"An important matter which also closely concerns the fishing industries is the conducting of experiments to find out why sardines and mackerels—fishes used for manufacturing guano, oil, manure, salting canned goods and also the food of 79 per cent of the population of the district—appear only at certain seasons of the year. The Government are no doubt carrying on experiments on a small scale with a limited staff since 1921, but no tangible results have been announced so far. No doubt it will take some time before good results could be obtained, but if sufficient funds are allowed for purchasing the necessary materials and the staff increased, if necessary, successful results can be obtained sooner. I therefore request that more funds may be placed at the disposal of this section. Thus experiments in deep sea-fishing and scientific research works if properly undertaken by the Government, will be very far-reaching in their results and would add to the national wealth besides ameliorating the present poor condition of the fisherfolk.

"Another matter which deserves the expenditure of funds is the construction of pucca sanitary buildings for the several elementary schools under the control of this department on the West Coast. Almost all of these schools are housed in temporary sheds which in some cases are rented. I have seen buildings which are very rickety and which may fall and cause damage to the lives of the pupils. Hence buildings of a more substantial type should be erected by the Government. The provision made for schools for fishermen is quite inadequate. More schools with buildings worth the name are essential. Illiteracy of this backward community is proverbial and it is only fair that the children of this class should be taught the three 'R.'s for which the number of schools have to be increased and provision made therefor. If, however, the present state of affairs is to continue, I would suggest retrenchment in expenditure by abolishing the Tanur Fisheries Station and the Chaliyam Cannery, both of which have now proved to be of doubtful utility and the funds thus saved may be used for objects such as I have mentioned above and for awarding more scholarships to the pupils in the training schools.

"Regarding Tanur, very little business is done in oil, guano and cured fish. Heavy loss is the result year after year. The income is from the



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Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Yes. Several others besides that gentleman have considered the question."

Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"May I know who that P. T. Rangaswami Ayyar is?"

\* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"A very respectable gentleman interested in the district recently interviewed me and told me that a retired Public Works Department subordinate who was supposed to have particularly worked in this delta, called P. T. Rangaswami Ayyar, had given certain advice. That advice interested me and I have made some notes for my own guidance. I now wish to know whether it is the same matter on which I have got the notes. It is not a question of my blaming Rangaswami Ayyar or any one else."

\* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"So far as Trichinopoly is concerned, there is only one gentleman Mr. P. T. Rangaswami Ayyangar who went to you in connection with the Kattalai scheme."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"I was not speaking in favour of any scheme, Sir. We are against a surplus work of the kind proposed. The work is practically unnecessary and dangerous. What I am now anxious to say is that if the Government think that a surplus work of this kind is necessary, they should not in executing it see that more danger is invited on account of the work than the advantages to be derived. That is certainly the case with the present work especially as no protective work has been guaranteed to those on the opposite shore."

"As my time-limit is over, I shall stop with these few words."

\* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, when in previous years the annual budget was presented, I used to feel the truth of the saying, 'Be what you like to every one else, but be good to him that has the purse' and perhaps this was the underlying motive in the generous compliments that were paid to the Finance Member in years gone by. I have no inclination, Sir, to join in that chorus to-day for I feel that it will lead me to the insolvency tribunal this year and to another place not to be mentioned, in the company of the hon. the Finance Member. The budget, though honest, I must admit is a blank disappointment and with nothing of a startling nature to enthuse us, we are faced with a deficit of 88 lakhs and the Finance Member sits there Micawber-like for something to turn up. It may be that he is the unfortunate victim of a system and I am ready to concede that it is no personal reflection on him that we are confronted to-day with such a bankruptcy of financial prudence. I am afraid the causes are much deeper and till the very system is rooted out, I am afraid, Sir, nothing very much different is to be expected."

"The trouble seems to me to be a defect in the angle of vision. The departments and perhaps the members themselves are inclined to take a too insular view of things and have not come to take a much broader outlook of the administration and of the masses. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to note that although many schemes were pressed by the departments the urgency of which was not doubted only one such scheme was placed in class I as a work necessary to prevent a breakdown of the administration—and this work on which the very foundation of the empire



[Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu] [5th March 1925]

rested—seems to have been the construction of a new main gate at the Central Jail at Coimbatore. That I am afraid, Sir, is significant of the mentality of those responsible and while I congratulate the hon. Member for Jails, I cannot but feel that it is misplaced enthusiasm in a cause.

“Coming to a more detailed discussion of the budget, I must again traverse through the Forest department which has been vigorously subjected to criticism in previous years by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. Hon. Members will note that while the revenue under this head is estimated at 54.8 lakhs while the expenditure comes to 51.6 lakhs thus showing a net revenue of but 3 lakhs. Out of this heavy expenditure no less than 32 lakhs is spent on establishments and when it is remembered that perhaps there is no department which makes its iron tangle felt by the ryot as the Forest department, it will certainly be asked, what is the estimated benefit to the State of such a top-heavy administration? The Forest department has had nothing of any value, no development worth the name to boast of and it almost appears that the tremendous strides taken in other countries are sealed books to the department. The Russellkonda Saw Mill which was ushered in such a flourish of trumpets and certified in the teeth of opposition has ended as was anticipated and we read the bald announcement in the budget memorandum that no profit was realized from the saw mill in the previous year. No profit is expected in the current year nor is it possible to forecast the realization of the profits in 1925-26 and the euphemistic and bureaucratic method of gently breaking the news to the hon. Members is adopted with a view no doubt to spare their nerves as the scheme ended in dismal failure.

“I may next request the attention of hon. Members to another important head of budget—the Administration of Justice. It is significant that while the revenue budgeted for the year shows a deficit of 2½ lakhs the expenditure is nearly 4 lakhs in excess. We are told that the increase is due to the appointment of two temporary puisne Judges to the High Court. I am not afraid of the charge that may be levelled to avoid inconvenient criticism, that any discussion of the High Court and its work necessarily implies a reflection on the Judges and is tantamount to contempt of court. If the Judges of the High Court consider it derogatory to their dignity to subject themselves to criticism in this House, the hon. the Law Member cannot plead likewise . . .”

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I do not, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“And ask us to vote these large sums of money of the tax-payer. I would ask the House to enquire seriously into the work of the High Court and the need for the increase. It may be within the knowledge of the Members of this House that only four years ago, the then Advocate-General expressed his opinion that there was not enough work for the High Court Judges and instead of increasing the permanent strength to twelve, it should be fixed at eight. I ask what has happened in these four years that the hon. the Law Member should come forward and ask for the appointment of two temporary Judges when there are already twelve permanent incumbents. Will the hon. the Law Member enlighten us as to how it is that that opinion has so radically changed since 1921?”



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The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The figures are appalling and they will be placed before the House."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"I have been reliably informed that to-day there is less work in the High Court than there was four years ago and that in fact all the Judges have not sufficient work to do. Moreover, the impression is largely prevalent that the High Court is granted a latitude which is not permitted to any other servant of the Crown. I do not see any reason why the Judges should not sit on Saturdays and why such long vacations and endless holidays should be given which is denied to every one else in Government service. The shibboleth of intellectual work is too patently trivial to be seriously put forward and I would ask the hon. the Law Member to set the house in order instead of rushing forward with the proposals to increase the number of Judges without any consideration for the tax-payer's money."

"Turning to the judiciary in the mufassal I must again protest emphatically against the continuance of as many as 17 temporary sub-courts and 11 temporary district munsifs' courts."

3 p.m. "Here again there seems to be an indifference and a disinclination to seriously look into the causes for such a state of affairs. We never hear of an increase of sub-magistrates or divisional magistrates to cope with the increase of magisterial work and I ask why should the district munsifs' courts and sub courts alone multiply? I would ask the hon. the Law Member to take a leaf from the magistracy in the Revenue Department and, instead of pampering to the subordinate judiciary, put his foot firmly down and see that work is properly done. The trouble seems to be a lack of supervision and it is well known that the most leisured Government servant is the judicial officer of the station. I had hoped that, when the hon. the Law Member took charge, he would set about clearing the Aegean stables, but I must confess to a keen disappointment that things are rapidly becoming worse."

"Sir, while we are glad to note the progress in some of the nation-building departments, let us frankly express our disappointment that better progress is not shown. Every budget should be judged by the comfort and convenience it provides not to the classes, not to the police, the judiciary, and the official hierarchy, not even to the jail birds, but to the toiling, moiling millions who day in and day out drudge along, oblivious to the transcendental merits of dyarchy, to the subtle differences between a divided and a joint purse or to the statutory periods and the sin of attempting any progress earlier. The masses want not the comforts and conveniences of your so-called civilization, but they do ask for water to drink not even pure or filtered water but any water. They ask for roads, not for the tarred and decorated highways but for ordinary means of locomotion. They ask for protection against an ever-increasing plague of epidemics. People in villages, in the upland taluks, have to carry water from distances ranging from 6 to 8 miles and in some places the water used for domestic purposes is collected and used for cattle. Village roads are a crying necessity and village paying Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 could not reach a road before they tread on a tank, bund or fixed ridges for 5 or 6 miles. Is this fair? Is it just? I do not talk of the pre-reform days and the solicitude of the steel frame for the masses, but I do hope now that we are



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supposed to have a different angle of vision, we shall push forward with these schemes and see that this blot on our administration is removed.

"It pains me to see that while the need for rural relief is so great, proposals should be entertained for constructing quarters to Police and Government officials. Surely the British Government will not come to a standstill if these proposals are kept in abeyance. Speaking of quarters of Government officials, I am reminded that the quarters so far built have not been the brilliant success that Public Works Department promised. The quarters in Wallajahbagh under the very nose of the Chief Engineer are sighing for tenants, while the quarters for the clerks at Saidapet have yet to coax a single clerk to move in. The less said about them the better.

"All these point to one thing and I end where I began my dismal and painful tale. So long as this hybrid of a dyarchy exists, so long as Members and Ministers concentrate their attention on particular departments and not on the whole system of administration, these defects are bound to occur. The only way to improve is to end the system and I trust that it will not be long before this is accomplished.

"Only one word more. I am glad to see that the political situation has considerably improved since we last met. Our friends on the opposite side who walked in with a big drum and brass band promising us the millennium with their policy of obstruction have had to eat the humble pie within a year of their entry into the Councils. I am sorry my Friend, the hon. Member from Chingleput, is not here to-day for me to congratulate him on his prophecy. Verily the non-co-operators who emerged from the Chrysalis stage of non-co-operation to the butter-fly stage of Swarajists have now made much further progress that they are now on the eve of launching into the stage of violent co-operation. It took them nearly five years to realize that responsive co-operation is far more useful than the airy fairy talk of obstruction and before long we will hear of Swarajists accepting office in more than one province. I congratulate them on their return to sanity and I feel sure that the responsibility of office will be the surest remedy for their political distemper.

"I would only add one word of warning, if I may, to the bureaucracy. I would ask them to read aright the signs of the times. The suspension of non-co-operation or obstructive tactics does not mean a vote of confidence in the bureaucracy. It means, on the other hand, a more determined effort on the part of the people to find a way out and to see that the administration of the country lies in the people's hands and is based on the people's will. Let there be no mistaking. I do trust that now India is settling down to constitutional methods of agitation, we shall not have to regret them. The best interests of India and of the empire demand an immediate step forward in progress and I am not without hope that even a Conservative Government will see the wisdom of such a step." (Cheers.)

\* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am extremely thankful to you for giving me an opportunity of speaking to-day, while I was not given that privilege on a former occasion, at the last budget debate. I am not anxious to speak, Sir, but I want to place before the Council and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government a few grievances of the city which I so much love.



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"Sir, the budget is said to be a deficit budget. This deficit budget is not at all an unsatisfactory budget. In fact, as was remarked by an hon. Member on the opposite side, it is a very stimulating budget. (Laughter.) According to the budget our estimated revenue for 1925-26 is Rs. 16,51,79,100 (Laughter) and our estimated expenditure, if we are to exclude our provincial contribution, will be Rs. 13,91,82,300 (Laughter). So we ought to have a surplus of Rs. 2½ crores. This amount is a decent one for being utilized for various nation-building purposes such as irrigation, industries, education, sanitation and medical relief. Sir, it is just and equitable that the Government of India should forego this amount as they have done in the case of Bengal. For the defence of the country and the security of the British Government, ample provision has already been made from the central revenues, from Income-tax, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Salt, Customs, etc. Sir, even if the expected remission of Rs. 126 lakhs is made, yet we will have to pay Rs. 222 lakhs, while Bombay and Bengal escape with Rs. 56 lakhs and Rs. 65 lakhs. Even after getting this remission, if we are to pay Rs. 222 lakhs, we will have only a nominal surplus of Rs. 37 lakhs. But what are we to do with that amount of money? For our schemes we will have to borrow. Borrowing necessitates repayment of the loans and payment of interest thereon, and we will have to borrow further; and the vicious circle of borrowing and repaying will be set up. Most probably it will be a never ending one and it may probably end after very many years when our provincial contribution is wiped off. Now, our duty is to see how best to meet the situation, taking into consideration the enormous amount of money required for nation-building schemes and the realization of the desire of the people that about Rs. 449 lakhs from Excise should disappear and the feeling that the people should not be taxed any more, and the fact that retrenchment will end in unemployment and most probably lack of efficiency. Our duty should be then, to agitate, agitate and agitate until the Government of India yields, so that we will have to pay nothing towards contribution. There is no such question in our land in regard to which all parties are agreed, Europeans and Indians, officials and non-officials, as this and we are extremely thankful to the *Madras Mail* for having taken such a lead on the last occasion. I hope that the *Madras Mail* will repeat it.

"And then, Sir, the next thing we have to do is to investigate Indianization. We wanted Indianization on political and economical grounds, but I do not know whether we have achieved anything politically, but one thing is certain. Our expectations economically were thoroughly frustrated. What is meant by Indianization? Putting an Indian in the place of a European and then paying him the same amount which the European was getting. There is no meaning in this Indianization at all. Let us leave off the non-gazetted services and the menials. They are having only a poor subsistence allowance. But let us go to the gazetted services. If you really want Indianization, it is better that you provincialize all services, whether there is a European or Indian in these posts. Provincialize all those services, and if a European is a necessity on account of his being an expert or on account of some of the communities desiring that there should be a European because the moment the Britisher slakens his influence over the Government the iron grip of the high caste Hindu will be upon them, he may be paid an allowance. The fact may be regrettable I should say but Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja who is represented here said so in his evidence before the Public



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Services Commission. If—I say only ‘if’—it is necessary to have the European till mutual confidence among the communities is produced, let the European be paid in the same way as an Indian, but only let him be paid an allowance. I would agree even to an allowance representing the difference between his present pay and the pay proposed. It is only then that we will be able to save something to develop our natural resources. Sir, I know of a country where national instinct runs high where the officers are getting pay which is about one-fourth or one-third of what similar officers get in any other country. I was acquainted with the captains of many steamers coming from that country. Those captains are paid only one-fourth of what the captains of the steamers coming from other lands are paid. But the former was as jealous in safeguarding the interests of his own country as the other captains were in regard to theirs. I know in that country, Sir, there is poor inspectorate. People go about investigating whether the bread-winner of every family is getting enough for the maintenance of his family, and if not, the State goes to the rescue of such a family. That shows that the individuals there do not live for themselves, but that they live for others and for their country. Why not our Indians, whether they are Indians in Government service or otherwise, feel that for their country they should sacrifice something, for though they are serving the Government, they are only servants of the country. I would extend this appeal for sacrifice not to non-gazetted officers, but to highly paid officers. I can go further and say even as regards the Ministers and Indian Executive Councillors ‘Why not they come forward with an offer like that instead of members on this side of the House tabling resolutions that Ministers’ pay should be reduced?’ Why should they not come forward and say ‘for the sake of our country we will take this maintenance allowance for ourselves and we do not want anything more?’ (Hear, hear.) They are as much Indians as ourselves, Sir, and so I am proposing this. Of course, as for the European Executive Council Members, we will give them the same pay, but in addition we will pay them an allowance equal to the difference between the pay proposed and the pay they are now getting.

3-15 p. m. Sir, it is only then we will have something for developing the natural resources of our country; then only we will have something to meet the hunger, the ignorance and the disease of the people of our province. To meet the hunger we should increase the production of food-stuffs; for that our Irrigation Member should be active. Sir, our country should be filled with a network of irrigation canals so that the waters that are being wasted into the sea from our rivers may be utilized for our agriculture. I am glad, Sir, this morning to be told that sanction is being obtained for going on with the Metur project. What about the Sangameswaram project? Is it shelved? We think that will be more useful and will irrigate more acres than Metur itself. I hope the hon. the Law Member will take care of that too and not shelve the proposal. I am glad he has taken the initiative, and I hope that before he lays down his office he will see that the Sangameswaram project is given a start.

“Now, Sir, to education. I am glad, Sir, the Education Minister is making an attempt to spread more and more education. Already he had congratulations from the opposite benches. But my grievance is that he has not done enough. Education should be spread far and wide over the land;



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any amount of money lavished on education will pay in the long run. It is only by education we will become politically great. So is the case with industry. Unless a country is industrially great, it cannot become politically great.

"Coming to sanitation, I am extremely thankful to the hon. the Chief Minister, and another Member has already preceded me in congratulating him for what he did and for opening an Ayurvedic school and for also projecting a regular scheme of medical relief. But I would only tell him, Sir, that the provision made for the rural scheme is not at all adequate, and he should be more alert in that matter. At the same time, I will draw his attention to the presence of one expert in tuberculosis who has come down to Madras. Tuberculosis is a disease which is now threatening Madras, and at present one house for every ten houses in Madras has got a patient suffering from tuberculosis. I hope the hon. the Minister will see that that expert is given all the help to establish his sanatorium. At the same time I have got a grievance against the Chief Minister that much propaganda work is not being done. The people are yet thinking that the infectious diseases are due to divine visitations, and they calmly succumb to it and die like flies.

"Coming now, Sir, to local self-government, I do not know exactly the state in other districts, but I know the condition of roads in the Chingleput district. They say that in some districts if things are allowed to go on as they are in course of time roads in many parts of various districts will cease to exist. But I will draw the attention of the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to the fact that in the Chingleput district there is a number of villages which have not got roads or even cart-tracks to reach the main roads. I have been drawing the attention of the district board president and others to see that at least some of the villages are given that privilege. But nothing is being done. In my native place, Ponneri, there is a river across which there is no bridge. We have been requesting the taluk board president to give us a bridge or at least a causeway and we also requested the president to see that the train which stops at Ponneri also stops on the other side of the river in times of flood. The people have to alight at the Ponneri railway station to reach villages at about ten miles distance. When the river is in floods they have to stop on the other side without reaching their villages for a number of days.

"Sir, coming to my city, the city in which I was born, the city for which I have the greatest love, we want water, pure water. Well, we have been shunning the poisonous drink which the Excise Minister is giving us. We request our Chief Minister to give us a pure drink."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I do not give any drink as my hon. Friend suggests." (Laughter.)

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"I only mean metaphorically. Colonel Clemesha's report is before the Council of the Corporation, and we want money to put it through, if it is accepted in the Council. We expect the Local Self-Government Minister to help us. The water from the Red Hills in times of drought is not sufficient to meet the present demand and our city is expanding. We want at least one another source of water-supply to be tapped on this side of Madras. It will cost us some lakhs. We request the Local Self-Government Department to come to our rescue. Not



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only that; we have got the trouble with the Cooum. Yesterday my hon. Friend from Chingleput has referred to it. It is in a very deplorable condition. Even if you do not care for us, the Cooum, Sir, with its stinking smell is by the side of the Government House. Sir, many a time we applied that the Cooum should be deepened and broadened and made navigable; many a time we applied, I think, through this Council to the Local Self-Government Minister. They say that a scheme is being hatched and nothing has yet come out of it.

"Sir, coming now to the preparation of electoral rolls, the electoral rolls are so bad. The Act is no doubt defective and more so especially the rules framed under them. A man may pay Rs. 2,000 as property tax; but if he fails to pay a profession tax of Rs. 10 he is no more a voter. His name is removed from the rolls. On the other hand anybody paying a rent of Rs. 10 will have a place. That is the way in which electoral rolls are prepared. I do not understand why they should insist upon paying all the taxes before the name is entered in the electoral rolls. If anybody is not paying the tax, there is the distress warrant to get the money from him. While the Act is so clear, why should that condition exist in the preparation of the electoral roll?"

"Coming now to this Council, Sir, one Member remarked: what is the use of presenting the budget, what is the use of our passing resolutions here, if the will of the people does not prevail in this Council? Sir, various resolutions were passed. The resolution passed unanimously about the release of Mr. Narayana Menon is not given effect to by the Government."

\* The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—"May I point out to my hon. Friend that it is hardly correct to say 'unanimously' passed? I was at least one dissentient." (Laughter.)

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"That is why I said this Council does not express the will of the people. Unless every one of its members is an elected member ('Hear, hear,' from Mr. S. Satyamurti), there is no use of having a farce of presentation of budgets, passing of resolutions and Government not giving effect to them. The other day again how enthusiastically a communal resolution was passed, and the hon. the Finance Member is yet to come with his committee. Various other resolutions were passed in this Council but they were not given effect to. That is why I say, 'What is the use of discussing the budget?' These things will remain only in the reports of the proceedings and will probably go into the record-room of the Legislative Council. But what will be the effect? No effect at all. Another thing is that if a very important resolution is brought from a member on this side of the House—excuse me, Sir, for telling so—by some unholy combination on the part of the Reserved Half and the Ministerial side that resolution is voted down. (Laughter.) Sir, the people on the other side are as much Indians as we are; they are as much representatives of the people as we are. So there should be no difference between Members on the Ministerial benches and the Members on the opposite benches. ('Hear, hear.') So I say that only if there is a change for a purely elected Council and provincial autonomy, the voice of the people will prevail."

\* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am reminded of this House when it was a very small one consisting of 25 people sitting



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under the Act of Lord Cross. Then the hon. non-official Members used to let off their steam one after another. The hon. Members on the other side, His Excellency the Governor included, all would sit quiet, calm, unperturbed, and then reply at length. There was no limitation then to the speeches made; one hour, two hours and three hours (laughter). I remember I myself made a speech of one hour and a half (laughter), because we had no other chance of speaking, and then we used to prepare our budget of grievances and put it on paper. And the hon. the Secretaries to Government would ask us to be good enough to oblige them with an advance copy of our speeches (laughter). When they received them in advance, they used to print them, give us a copy and take one for themselves, prepare their replies and then come to the Council. Myself, the hon. Sir Sarma, the late Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti—we were all then a very happy family (laughter) and a number of old friends were there. But none of us knew what was coming from the Treasury Bench who used to put on usually a very placid and solemn countenance. They will be quietly listening to us; they will be talking to one another and laughing at times. When their turn came one after the other would quietly brush aside all our arguments and smash us in a few minutes because there was no chance of our replying (laughter). That was the old state of things. The proceedings of the last two or three days remind me of the same state of things still prevailing here ('Hear, hear, from Mr. S. Satyamurti'). While some of our friends are fulminating very furiously at the Government, and some of them are giving a catalogue of grievances, some members are absent from their seats on the Treasury Bench, some of them are present to-day, and they have been enjoying the fun of it among themselves (laughter). Because they know these are harmless detonations.

"Having said that much, I do not want to traverse so much the ground which has been traversed by my hon. Friends. I would simply confine myself to economies that may be effected in many ways. One economy I may suggest to the hon. Member Sir Arthur Knapp is to send away some 300 Malabar Mappilla prisoners in Bellary. There are nearly five thousand prisoners there. Nearly, three hundred of them are very old people, some of them cripples. I saw them myself, the two hon. Members opposite recently inspected the jail and they must have seen these people old, infirm, crippled, confined to bed, some 30 or 40 of them not able to move about without some help. I think the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp was there and my hon. Friend Mr. Ramasawmi Ayyar was there, and the Superintendent must have brought their condition to their notice.

"I did not find any remark of theirs on this subject in the Visitors' book and why? Otherwise there is a splendid organization and it is the biggest jail and it does credit to the Government and the Government servants. There was one thing that struck me as very awkward. Both the hon. Members, Sir Arthur Knapp and the hon. Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, went there and saw all the pleasant things that could be seen. But they have not been able, within the short time at their disposal, to see the darker sides. For instance, there these fellows are kept in the verandas in the nights and they are chained at nights. I think the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp would admit that it is surely a relic of ancient barbarism and it would not be tolerated under any system of civilized



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Government. The Superintendent of the Jail said that he was trying to do something and that he was trying to get some bars put up but that there was no money."

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—"I think the hon. Member himself last time voted for the reduction of the jail grant."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am afraid, if the hon. Member had expressed, had even as much as hinted, that this would be the consequence or that it was for this purpose, I may not have done so. That was one of the most regrettable state of things. Otherwise, as I said it was excellently managed but I should say it is very expensive. There are old infirm people and the argument against their release is that they may do mischief. The explanation has been given that they are dangerous. I do not know what mischief or danger they are capable of and that is a matter the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp should be able to find out. In fact many of these people there are really paralytic and unable even to move about. Let them go and die in their houses. I know some of them are dying, perhaps they will die in another ten days. They are in such a state. They are past recovery and they can very well be sent to their houses. There is provision in the Jail Code for the release of such persons and it may be exercised.

"Another point is this. Sir Arthur Knapp is going to leave us, at any rate, temporarily. But before he goes he might so arrange the Labour Department that the people, the labourers, that are taken away from this part of the country under false, I repeat that, under false hopes to Assam and other places may be treated better. I was wondering when an answer was given by the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp that Rs. 7 was a living wage for an Indian labourer. He said that the amount was the income of a labourer there on the Assam estates—for a man and a woman."

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—"I think my hon. Friend is mistaken. I did not say it was Rs. 7. But what I stated was that Rs. 7 was the minimum. I may add that in regard to the cost of living, I mentioned another fact which was also taken into consideration, viz., the concession rate at which rice is supplied . . . ."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I stand corrected and I am much obliged to my hon. Friend. But I challenge the Government whether they would stand on their ground by stating that Rs. 7 is the minimum living wage for a man and a woman. They must have to live, they must have some clothing, some tobacco and things of that sort that are essential for an Indian coolie. And then they must have a little respite and there are occasions when they cannot work. I think that statement that Rs. 7 is even a minimum wage is based on the fact mentioned in history when Indians offered to live on *kanji*. The hon. Sir Arthur Knapp might forget historical facts when the Madras sepoy when he wanted to help and stand by the side of Olive in the hour of his distress to establish British rule he said that he would take *kanji* only (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Shame, shame). My hon. Friend for the University cries out shame. That is not the case."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"It was noble of the sepoys."



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Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Exactly, Indian sepoys were really proud of making such a sacrifice and they were noble indeed, very noble to have in that way helped to win the battle of Arcot. But unfortunately this Indian characteristic of simplicity, self-denial and sacrifice has been used against him. He is not given the same emoluments and the wages as the people of other races. They can live on 'conjee' and get on, while others cannot. At the meeting of the independent labourers in England, one Member seriously accused the Government as trying to force the British labourer to a coolie living. I have read the official literature about the Indians in the West Indian colonies. The Indians belong to 'the coolie race.' I am a coolie, you (pointing to the hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar) are a coolie, and the hon. President of this House is a coolie? (Loud laughter). Our people are accused of a low standard of life and the colonials would turn them out. And our own Government believe that Rs. 7 for a month is a living wage? The British has been here for 150 years. They say they stand for the masses. There is a good deal in that claim. But they have not done much. The depressed classes in many a village have no well of their own. They have to depend on the mercy of the caste people. (Mr. Veerian: hear, hear.) Yes, it is so sad. My Friend, Mr. Veerian, who so valiantly champions the cause of the depressed classes, deserted me when I was fighting for living wages for the depressed class labourers taken away to Assam with alluring promises (laughter).

"There has not been any appreciable sustained endeavour to carry the light of Elementary Education to them or the backward classes. Sanitation in the villages and among the depressed classes has been very unsatisfactory. Now, some progress has been made by the Local Self-Government bodies.

"As regards the pay of the peons, they may get a living wage. Sir Arthur Knapp told us that Rs. 15 was considered adequate for a Secretariat peon. The man has to pay heavy house-rent in Madras. Deduct Rs. 4 or 5 for rent, the balance is hardly sufficient for a man of family. The poorer classes are as a rule more prolific (Laughter). The peons of the Secretariat are really in a miserable state. I hope that Sir Arthur Knapp will do something for them before he leaves us.

"With regard to my hon. Friend, the Member for Irrigation, of course, I have a right to criticize him freely for two reasons. Firstly, he is not yet a sun-dried bureaucrat. Secondly he has been a congressman with whom I had worked till recently as a comrade and a friend. Even if he lapses at times into bureaucratic lines, I think, I have a right to call him to order. Now, the hon. the Law Member has, I think, promised on behalf of the Government that he would provide the Ceded districts with irrigation projects and he would start some of these big works before he vacates his office. He accepted the other day a resolution to appoint a committee with an expert on it to examine the various schemes and recommend such of them as can be immediately put into execution. The committee has not yet begun to function. We are anxious to save our districts from the recurring famines. I do not mean to cast any reflection on any one; in the district of Anantapur, if I may say so—I think the hon. the President himself has been there some time—I challenge the Government if they can find out one big scheme of irrigation as having been carried out after the advent of British Government.



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3-45 p.m. "All the bigger and many smaller works that we have now belong to the period of Vijayanagar dynasty, and some of them go back so far as the Chola dynasty. Now the British Government, as they have saved the delta districts, as they have done immense good to other places, if they would only save the Ceded districts with big irrigation projects, they would be saving crores of rupees which they now waste on famine relief—insufficient famine relief—because they cannot give sufficient wages which would keep the people from malnutrition. Instead of giving belated reliefs and insufficient wages, if they would only take interest in providing irrigation works they would be saving the State from unnecessary waste of money and would also earn the gratitude—the abiding gratitude—of the people. We have a fine race of men in the Ceded districts. They are starved; they are taken away to Assam (laughter). We have got the finest race of men in the Ceded districts (the Boyas) who once formed the most formidable army of the Vijayanagram dynasty. Now for want of work, and to escape starvation, some of this class have taken to committing dacoities. What will they do otherwise? What did the Scotch people do when they had no work (loud laughter)? Exactly the same. What do the people on the North West Frontier do? In order to save themselves from hunger, they invade the plains and plunder. I hope the hon. Member in charge of Irrigation will give us good irrigation works and earn a lasting fame.

"Then, there is the Revenue Member. I hope he will give us timely remissions and save the people from unnecessary bother. This year especially, people have to pay instalments of takkavi loans in many villages and then the suspended revenues. They are in great difficulties. I hope the hon. Mr. Marjoribanks who understands the famine conditions so well will enter into the feelings of the people—it is lucky that he also knows the vernaculars—and give them the relief which they need so badly.

"Then as regards the hon. Sir Parasuram Patro, I have had the honour of knowing him for a very long time (a voice: how long) perhaps a generation and I have always found him very tactful. He will give us the benefit of his tact and energy and also see that more schools are opened in our famine-stricken districts and the school fees in the middle schools especially in the lower classes, are reduced. Places situated within the famine zone should receive special consideration. A middle school is provided, with B.A.L.T. and trained teachers. Boys reading in the school are prepared to pursue their studies for higher education. The Government in their solicitude for mass education have rightly made education in the primary schools free. But to collect fees from pupils reading in the fourth and fifth classes in a middle school and to collect *no fees* from pupils reading more or less the same books in the primary school in the locality is to cripple the middle schools. If the Government would stimulate and encourage higher education, they should abolish the school fees for the last two classes in the middle schools or not to allow fourth and fifth standards to be opened in the local primary schools.

(Here the Secretary sounded the gong and the hon. Member immediately sat down, exclaiming "that is correct" with a nod of approval which elicited loud laughter.)

\* Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, my experience of the budget session of this Council emboldens me to make some observations in



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Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Exactly, Indian sepoys were really proud of making such a sacrifice and they were noble indeed, very noble to have in that way helped to win the battle of Arcot. But unfortunately this Indian characteristic of simplicity, self-denial and sacrifice has been used against him. He is not given the same emoluments and the wages as the people of other races. They can live on 'conjee' and get on, while others cannot. At the meeting of the independent labourers in England, one Member seriously accused the Government as trying to force the British labourer to a coolie living. I have read the official literature about the Indians in the West Indian colonies. The Indians belong to 'the coolie race.' I am a coolie, you (pointing to the hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar) are a coolie, and the hon. President of this House is a coolie? (Loud laughter). Our people are accused of a low standard of life and the colonials would turn them out. And our own Government believe that Rs. 7 for a month is a living wage? The British has been here for 150 years. They say they stand for the masses. There is a good deal in that claim. But they have not done much. The depressed classes in many a village have no well of their own. They have to depend on the mercy of the caste people. (Mr. Veerian: hear, hear.) Yes, it is so sad. My Friend, Mr. Veerian, who so valiantly champions the cause of the depressed classes, deserted me when I was fighting for living wages for the depressed class labourers taken away to Assam with alluring promises (laughter).

"There has not been any appreciable sustained endeavour to carry the light of Elementary Education to them or the backward classes. Sanitation in the villages and among the depressed classes has been very unsatisfactory. Now, some progress has been made by the Local Self-Government bodies.

"As regards the pay of the peons, they may get a living wage. Sir Arthur Knapp told us that Rs. 15 was considered adequate for a Secretariat peon. The man has to pay heavy house-rent in Madras. Deduct Rs. 4 or 5 for rent, the balance is hardly sufficient for a man of family. The poorer classes are as a rule more prolific (Laughter). The peons of the Secretariat are really in a miserable state. I hope that Sir Arthur Knapp will do something for them before he leaves us.

"With regard to my hon. Friend, the Member for Irrigation, of course, I have a right to criticize him freely for two reasons. Firstly, he is not yet a sun-dried bureaucrat. Secondly he has been a congressman with whom I had worked till recently as a comrade and a friend. Even if he lapses at times into bureaucratic lines, I think, I have a right to call him to order. Now, the hon. the Law Member has, I think, promised on behalf of the Government that he would provide the Ceded districts with irrigation projects and he would start some of these big works before he vacates his office. He accepted the other day a resolution to appoint a committee with an expert on it to examine the various schemes and recommend such of them as can be immediately put into execution. The committee has not yet begun to function. We are anxious to save our districts from the recurring famines. I do not mean to cast any reflection on any one; in the district of Anantapur, if I may say so—I think the hon. the President himself has been there some time—I challenge the Government if they can find out one big scheme of irrigation as having been carried out after the advent of British Government.



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"Grants for wells, pathways, burial grounds, sanitary improvements in Madras City and construction of houses at Pulianthope, all carry only a lakh and fifty thousand rupees. This is hardly enough for the betterment of the depressed classes. I have had occasion to complain in this House and to the Labour Commissioner every now and then that the depressed classes, and of them especially men of my community, have not had their proper share in proper time under all the items just mentioned. I am glad, however, to find that a provision of Rs. 1,800, though very small, is made for purchase and assignment of land for the settlement of Madigas in Bellary. But the evicted families of the Wallajah Road where police quarters are rising are still without the promised land for them. It is not known why provision is not made for them to give them sites to settle. Also the fate of the men of my community at Pulianthope is still pending final disposal though it is three years now since the occurrence of the disturbances took place in that locality. This state of affairs is evidently due to lack of funds.

"The budget puts an appearance of balanced finance, whereas the speech of the hon. the Finance Member points out a deficit of 88 lakhs at the close of the year. When I read in the papers that, after all, the much desired for reduction of the impost on Madras has been expected to be to the extent of 126 lakhs, I thought the Government would be in a position to loosen its purse to an appreciable extent for the betterment of the depressed classes. But the hon. Member warns us that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip and we cannot build hopes until the amount is actually remitted by the Central Government for reasons suggested by the Finance Member. However, I am not discouraged. I am prepared to beseech the Government every now and then to sympathise more tangibly with the down-trodden masses by allotting more favourably and liberally."

\* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"Mr. President, Sir, let me as a ryot say a few words regarding the budget now presented. There must be some meaning in our having the privilege of offering our remarks on the budget every year. This is the fifth budget. We were told, when the first budget was presented after the reforms, that on account of the bad state of finance due to the after-effects of the war there could be no progress to the extent expected, and that when normal times and conditions returned as they were likely to return soon, the country would be advancing in all ways towards the betterment and general welfare of the people. Nobody can deny the fact that we have come to the normal times and we have taxed ourselves to the maximum limits. Our country is poor and yet heavily taxed. It is exposed often to failures of monsoon and consequent failure of crops and frequent famines. It is wanting in irrigation developments. The result of all this is that millions are starving for want of food and are in need of clothing. This is a fact admitted by officials and non-officials. When these questions were raised at the time of the previous budgets we were given all sorts of reasons for the unsatisfactory condition of finance upon which the welfare of the country depends. And when the last budget which was said to be an 'all clear' one was finally passed by us, we, who were longing for better times to come, hoped that our sufferings were over. We, the country's representatives, believed that Government, both reserved and transferred, would surely pay due consideration to our criticisms, requests and appeals of past years and began to search in the budget whether suitable and ample



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provision had been made under at least such items of expenditure as were necessary for relieving the sufferings mentioned above.

"Now what do we find in it? Not only have we been disappointed in our expectations of better things to come, but we are asked  
4 p.m. to bear more burdens in the form of increase of salaries to officers, investments on public buildings, huge deficits and debts. It is now perfectly clear from what we see in the preparation of the budget that the policy of the Government which was expected to become more popular and responsive to public opinion has not in the least changed to suit the present conditions of the country. In the words of the hon. the Finance Member himself, too little has been provided for the nation-building work. I think I may be pardoned when I say that by the way we are providing, our budgets will soon come to be characterised as nation-killing instead of nation-building budgets.

"Leaving the generalities I will, time permitting, take some departments to explain my position :

"Take irrigation first. As regards this, persistent appeals, requests and prayers have been made year after year by all sections of this House for larger provisions for the development of major and minor works, repairs and tank restorations. Yet, there is no appreciable change in this direction. Minor works and tank restorations which were recommended as of great importance to the country by the Irrigation Commissions are given scanty attention. One sad feature in the construction of protective works since the reforms were introduced is that provision for that is made from loan funds instead of from revenues or famine insurance funds as previously.

"I now come to excise. Except as merely serving the object of getting revenue without difficulty on the part of the Government, the system of auctioning toddy and arrack shops for vending purposes apart from its increasing tree taxes and customs duties, is causing great havoc in the country. This is a fact well known to the authorities and Government and yet the system continues. The experiment that drink should not be given to the Badagas in the Nilgiris has become a farce. If you are sincere and if you want to show sympathy to these people, you can prohibit sale of liquor and other intoxicants altogether in the Nilgiris especially as, in a hilly place like that, illicit distillation and smuggling are not easy and local temperance workers there are ready to prevent or bring to notice such crimes. Instead of the auctioning system fixed fee system may be tried with proper safeguards. Considerations of revenue and a sincere attempt to reduce the drink evil cannot go together. Knowing well the intolerable evils of drink, the hon. the Minister is still unwilling to take a bold policy.

"In the Agricultural department much money continues to be spent on costly buildings, experts and establishments. If any study or research is more important than any other thing at present, it is the study and research to ascertain the needs and difficulties of the ryots and to find remedies for them. The important branch of agricultural engineering has been neglected. No serious attempts have been made to prevent deterioration of the cattle, to improve fodder and grazing facilities, provide cheap manure, to stop export of manure, etc. I find that as a reason for the loss of income from the produce of certain farms, it is mentioned that it was occasioned on



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account of some of them being handed over to the United Planters' Association. I do not know who is responsible for it and what the cause is for such a loss. We have been pressing upon the hon. the Minister to see that all these farms are made to pay. I want to know how many demonstrative farms have been made self-supporting and show surplus. I want to know what attempts have been made in this direction. Even after so many costly failures, the Government is still fighting shy to value local opinion on several important matters.

"Now, as regards the Labour department, I wish to say a few words. Let me, in the first place, request not to be misunderstood by the hon. Members representing the depressed classes when I say that this department is unnecessary. We know that the Government have special sympathy to these classes. I yield to none in showing sympathy to them. What I want to say is this: The work which this department is asked to do is mostly to look to the assignment of lands, to start schools, to sink wells and to provide house-sites and pathways. The total expenditure under all the above items comes to about 5 or 6 lakhs. For this the cost of the establishment alone comes to above  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. As I have already said, Government is specially interested in their welfare. Then there are the local boards, municipalities, union boards and such like institutions whose duty also is to look after all these interests of the depressed classes. Further, there are on the various local bodies the representatives of the depressed classes. Seeing this, there need not be a separate educational supervising staff to look after the schools for the depressed classes, and an engineering staff to look after well-sinking, and so on for them. Therefore, from an administrative and economic point of view also it is better that the older machinery is utilized for the uplift of these communities. For example, in Tanjore, Madura and Ramnad the betterment of Kallars is looked after by the local officers, and the Labour Commissioner's work is only of a supervising or advisory character. If my suggestion is adopted the cost on account of these separate Labour officers of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs may be utilized to the benefit of these classes.

"Now I would refer to the Civil Works. In regard to this whenever it suits the Government the rules of the Government of India are observed as in the case of bringing the provisions for the unproductive and protective Irrigation works under Loans Account. Where these rules do not suit them they are contravened and continue to be so, even without explanation as we find on page 67 in connexion with the provisions made for the subordinate police. With such a heavy deficit, much money from loans is budgeted for for various sorts of works, some urgent and some which may be postponed. No principle or rule seems to have been observed in adjusting provisions to the revenue and loan funds. Hence our debts are increasing.

"Now I come to the Forest department. Exploitation of timber by the use of tractors in our forests where maintaining elephants and buffaloes cost very little is bound to be a failure. The nature of the country as shown in the cinemas makes me think that the use of tractors in forest exploitation though suited to the forests in America and other places is not suited to our country. The sooner such blind copying of other countries is abandoned here the better. Employment of special officers like forest engineers, lumbering engineers, seasoning engineers, forest utilization officers, etc., does not pay in our country. These are my few remarks on the budget."



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\*Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ Mr. President, Sir, although this time last year I had to animadvert on certain aspects of last year's budget, I had the satisfaction that I had one or two words to speak in appreciation of Sir Charles Todhunter's budget. It is really unfortunate that I have on this occasion to play the role of a critic only, the budget leaving no feature to congratulate on. This is a budget of deficit and all nation-building departments are practically starved in it.

“ I should here draw attention to the rumoured ill-treatment of the prisoners in the Alipore Jail. Rumour has it—though it has not reached the ears of the hon. the Home Member—that the treatment accorded to the prisoners there is inhuman and that some deaths have taken place as a result of hunger-strike to which the prisoners resorted as a protest against the treatment which instead of alleviating their condition only went to aggravate it. Coming to hear these alarming rumours—there are wilder rumours but I do not think it prudent to mention them here—and having come across a leading article in “Alameen” describing their condition which was disturbing my constituency, I, with one of my colleagues in the Council attempted, to get an interview with the hon. the Home Member soon after the close of the last session of the Council to ascertain the situation and clear the air if the rumours were not well-founded, but could not get one. So I bring the fact to his notice now with the request that the hon. the Home Member may be pleased to appoint a non-official committee to inquire into the matter and report to the House. While on the subject of Mappilla prisoners, I cannot resist the temptation to refer to the newly discovered paradise for the Mappillas—the ‘ Andamans ’. According to the special officer deputed to that place—who had a sojourn there of three months or so—it is an excellent land flowing with milk and honey where the Mappilla convicts, with their family can live in perfect happiness. Another officer who resided there four years ago as an Assistant Commissioner for a period of one and a half years describes the place as a hell on earth. The Jail Committee, you are aware, condemned it as unfit to be used even as a convict settlement. How comes it then, Sir, that this place is now considered a very good place for Mappillas to colonise in ? Was this sudden metamorphosis effected by the magic wand of the special officer who has been sedulously canvassing opinion in favour of Andamans as a settlement for the Mappillas and regaling us with the virtues of these islands only recently ? The fact seems to be that on some pretext or other the Government want to reduce the Mappilla population in Malabar by diverting some of them to this island. What is not good for condemned criminal is deemed good for innocent Mappilla women and children. What are we to think of this position ? If it is granted that the Mappilla prisoners now undergoing their transportation are guilty of heinous crimes, it follows that it is demoralising and even inhuman to allow innocent women and children to associate with these criminals unless it is assumed that the Government think that the family of these criminals are also equally guilty.

“ If, on the other hand, if this attitude of the Government is inspired by sympathy for the Mappilla prisoners and Government want their families to be sent there on that account, they must be thinking that the Mappillas may not be guilty and then the Government must give them the benefit of the doubt and allow them to go back to their homes. Whatever it is, the scheme is barbarous and must be abandoned at once. I have now outlined to you the treatment of the Mappillas in Jail.”



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and the nature of the scheme adumbrated for their amelioration. I shall now examine the attention paid to them outside the jails and convict settlement. Times without number it has been pointed out by the Government and critics of the Government that illiteracy and ignorance of the Mappilla has been his besetting sin and that it was primarily responsible for his fanaticism and daredevil method. That has been the burden of the song of any utterance of anybody on the Mappilla rebellion for the last one century.

"Now what is the attention shown to his enlightenment and education. Let the budget speak. A magnificent sum of eleven thousand is set apart for sending the schoolmaster abroad into the Mappilla homes. What a munificent and noble gift? Sir, the Government find money to feed thousands of prisoners in jails, there is money enough to be wasted on the fruitless scheme of settlements of Mappillas. There is abundant money for remitting the loans granted to prosperous individuals and estates. But little money is available for the education of the ignorant and impecunious Mappillas. Is it not, I ask, scandalous that such niggardly allotment should have been made for Mappilla education? Compulsory primary education with provision for the maintenance of Mappillas during the period of compulsion alone will meet the needs, and I therefore earnestly appeal to the Government to make a move in the matter.

"Now, a word about the remission of the loans. Who benefits by the remission? Why rubber estates are selected specially for exemption? Are they poor to pay? And are others also who have borrowed, poor to pay? Have they suffered damages? Well, the question of poverty does not arise for, most of the people who have benefited by the loans are well-to-do and able to pay. The persons who have received the loans are not the poor who suffered the most but they were either Government servants or their relations and others who ingratiated themselves into the favour of the village satrap (the adhikari). At a time when they did not know what will next happen to them for being born a Mappilla, many did not know that there was a loan and, of those who knew, many were afraid to ask for loan lest it should endanger safety in the police zulum which then reigned. There was also a distinct impression among them that the loan was not intended for the Mappillas. So, I say the money set apart for remission should not be utilized for remitting the loan granted to the people who are able to pay but for the benefit of thousands of the poor and helpless people who have suffered and have been rendered destitute by the rebellion and its aftermath, the military and special police activities. And I am now coming to the end of a tale of woe and misery that I had been narrating. Something must be done to make it a merry song of happiness and prosperity at least next year. We want substance not shadow. We want reality not sham. We want action not words. We have now got only sham, shadow and words. We must work to secure substance, reality and action. I ask the Council to help me to secure them."

\* Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I represent the depressed classes. Whether it is a budget or a bundle of papers, or whether it is a deficit or a surplus budget, all that we want is food as well as drink. It is for the Government to devote their attention and care to provide foodstuff for its people as much as they care to collect land revenue. The food-grains are getting scarce; the price of rice has gone very high that the labourers



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could not buy and have two meals a day out of the starving wages they get in this province. Instead of growing food-grains, such as ragi, cholam, cumbu and varagu, the landlords grow to a very large extent ground-nuts, glue and cotton. The growers get better price for these products than for the food-grains. In the absence of food-grains, the poor labouring classes have to buy rice at a high price which they cannot afford and have to be contented with one meal a day. The remedy, I suggest, is that Government should stop the export of ground-nuts, glue and cotton in any form or kind from this province in order that the landlords may grow food-grains.

*Excise.*—Labouring classes are not for liquor. They are for toddy; for toddy is nutritious and refreshing. It contains very little percentage of alcohol. It is not toddy that ruins the labourers. It is the penalty, which Government call it a duty, that ruins them. It takes away more than three-fourths of their wages. The duty on toddy should be considerably reduced so that the labourers may get cheap drink and good food out of their wages. The present excise system allows the vendors to adulterate toddy which is injurious to the health of the labourers. The revised estimate for 1924-25 shows 232½ lakhs, of which only about 4½ lakhs has been grudgingly allowed for the betterment of the depressed classes who are known as consumers of toddy. I do not ear-mark this revenue for depressed classes. I wish to point out what was taken out of a father in the way of an unjustifiable penalty was not given to his son by way of education and to his wife by way of medical aid.

*Jails.*—Scavenging should be done not by convicts but by hired labour from outsiders. When a sentence of rigorous imprisonment was passed on a man, consideration was always given as to his character, status, caste, etc. It was not for the Government to reduce the sentence by observing caste in jails. When a Judge passed a sentence of death on a man, it was not for the Government to make rules to hang one by neck because he was a Brahman and another by leg till he be dead because he was an untouchable.

*Police.*—Castemen should not be allowed to monopolize the force. There should be a fair proportion of European inspectors and sub-inspectors, station-house officers till depressed classes are advanced to take equal share in that service.

*Education.*—The depressed classes parents who live on starving wages become alarmed when they hear of compulsory elementary education. Their little ones go to tend cattle and such other light works for a matter of one meal of porridge a day. When these children are gathered and kept in school without any midday meal, it would not only be a punishment on parents who have to find food or to see their children starving; it would be a suffering to the young ones and instead of getting educated they will be getting degenerated. The penalty that the father pays to the Government to get a drink of toddy should go, at least to give his children one meal a day.

*Medical.*—Sale of medicines should be discontinued. It is a hardship only to the poor people. It gives undue privilege to hospital men to charge more or less or refuse medicine. We cannot expect a sick person to wait for a judgment from the Minister in charge of the portfolio. I understand the receipt under this head is very insignificant.



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*"Public Health."*—The health among labouring classes was always good. The adulterated toddy under the present excise system, establishing infectious diseases hospitals, sewage pumping stations near dwellings of these classes are the causes that wreck the health of the depressed classes and epidemic diseases spreading among them.

*"Emigration."*—The next subject on which I wish to speak is emigration. People talk about emigration. They suppress what is taking place in this country and exaggerate what is taking place in other countries. The suffering of labourers in this country is much more, I should say one hundred times more than what it is in other countries. The depressed classes should be allowed to go wherever they like so that they can get higher wages. Agitators think that they are ill-treated in other countries. Let them find out a remedy. But why do you stop them. As labourers, they will go and get more wages. I do not want to elaborate the point still further.

*"Labour Department."*—Untouchability has kept the depressed classes in ignorance and poverty. Caste landlords and Indian factory owners try their level best to keep the depressed classes in that condition to get cheap labour. Members of district and local boards, unions and municipalities and their electors are employees of the depressed classes. To expect them to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes is out of the question. To uplift these classes a separate agency is necessary. The Labour department has done within the short period of a few years a very good work. To abolish this department is to mar the progress of the depressed classes and to keep them in serfdom. I find in the estimate that Rs. 2,14,500 was promised for kallars whose population is very small and confined in one district only, while Rs. 4,48,900 was voted to depressed classes whose population form several millions and spread all over the 25 districts of the province. The allotment should be at least 20 to 25 lakhs for a year.

*"Panchayat Courts."*—Members of the depressed classes have not the required qualifications to sit in the panchayat courts."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I do not think my hon. Friend is correct when he says that they are not entitled to sit."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Untouchables are appointed to panchayat courts."

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—"They are not allowed to sit in the courts. Castemen are trying on the other hand to ruin them by the introduction of these panchayats of which I think the Government are not aware.

"One point more before I conclude. On behalf of the depressed classes I thank you, the hon. the Home Member, the Law Member, the Finance and the Revenue Member, the hon. Ministers and the Members of this House, and the Members of the Opposition in particular, for the sympathy shown towards the classes I represent. While I opposed or voted against the Opposition side right through the year, the hon. Members steadily supported me. The way in which the hon. Members of this House unanimously voted for the resolution I brought before this hon. House regarding the use of public roads, wells, tanks and public resorts and the hearty support given by the Government had created a feeling of relief among the depressed classes and hope of their betterment in the very near future.



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Some said it was a God-sent message, while others said the resolution will take a step further in the right direction towards the amelioration of their condition. But the Government order issued after the incident at Kalpathi Agraharam is, I should say, rather fishy (laughter) and discouraging. However, the depressed classes are not to stop at that but should fight tooth and nail to remove untouchability and achieve equal rights with the privileged classes." (Hear, hear.)

\* Rao Bahadur O. M. NARAYANAN NAMBUDRIPAD :— " Mr. President, Sir, 4-30 p.m. the year that is just drawing to a close has been one of unprecedented disaster and suffering to the Presidency as a whole. When the budget for the year was introduced in March last it was hailed with a sigh of relief all round. Speaker after speaker referred to the fact that it was the first, among the post-reform budgets, that estimated for a surplus at the end of the year. High hopes were entertained about our financial position. We rejoiced to find that we had turned the corner and begun to look forward for an era of prosperity. But the ruthless hand of nature soon shattered all these hopes and showed how illusory they had been. The Government and the people were faced with a grave situation caused by the devastating and widespread floods. The disaster was frightful and the need for relief was tremendous. It has to be acknowledged that the district officials showed commendable promptness in starting relief operation. They lost no time in devising proper measures for mitigating the hardship and the suffering of the people. Government also did their best to render all possible help to the sufferers. It is regrettable that in the matter of remissions in land revenue in the affected areas the response on the part of the Government was far from satisfactory. In view of the complete failure of the crops and heavy losses on other accounts as well, the ryots have a just and legitimate claim to a kinder treatment than what has been accorded to them. They are entitled to a fair remission in the taxes payable by them.

" I will not take much of the valuable time of this House by any critical or detailed examination of the budget. I will content myself with a brief enumeration of a few points that strike me as demanding particular attention from Government.

" Rural areas must claim a closer attention. Communication in rural parts have never been of a satisfactory character. They have suffered much now from the floods. Roads in many parts require immediate and thorough repairs. Many bridges and culverts have been washed away or otherwise rendered unsafe or useless. I daresay the Government are made fully aware of these difficulties and they will help local boards with liberal grants to overcome these.

" One outstanding feature of this year is the sanctioning of a new scheme for the starting of rural dispensaries under local boards. To my mind the scheme appears to be well designed and it will prove successful. With a gradual increase in the number of such institutions, the problem of medical relief in rural areas will be satisfactorily solved. In the opening of the new Indian School of Medicine at Madras the Government have sought to solve an age long problem. They have given a bold lead and the utility and the value of indigenous systems of medicine are given official recognition for the first time at last. I have no doubt the wisdom of this step will be



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amply borne out by the brilliant results it is bound to produce whatever ignorant critics and malignant detractors may say to the contrary. I wish to suggest, a few Ayurvedic and Unani physicians of proved merit or standing may be tried in the newly introduced scheme or subsidised rural dispensaries. I may add that it is being successfully worked in the Cochin State. The cost of Ayurvedic dispensaries will be considerably less than that of those under the allopathic system. I hope my suggestion will receive due consideration at the hands of the hon. the Chief Minister.

"Now I come to the subject of Education. Vocational training deserves greater attention. We must aim at a more rapid rate of progress in this direction, both in regard to the number of schools in which it is introduced and also to the variety of subjects of instruction. The amount budgeted for it will, I am afraid, be found very meagre and inadequate. A larger number of hands should be got trained as instructors in manual training, and liberal grants provided for the purchase of necessary materials and appliances to schools. The importance and need for vocational training, being once conceded, it admits of no doubt that its pace must be quickened. Elementary education will bear the desired fruit, only when it combines in its curriculum some manual training also. Otherwise it will end in creating an ever-increasing number of place hunters and in the growth of communal jealousies and caste prejudices which have already become an ugly feature of public life in the Presidency.

"Now, I may be allowed to say a word about the policy recently adopted by the Government, of provincializing some secondary schools and colleges formerly managed by local bodies. In my humble opinion in many ways it will be more advantageous to hand them back to the respective local bodies, the Government merely undertaking to defray the net cost over those institutions. It will effect a considerable saving for the Government by being freed from the responsibility of paying high salaries, pensions, leave and travelling allowances, etc. Further, the local bodies concerned, being nearer to the institutions, will be able to manage them with undiminished efficiency. Too much of centralization will be avoided. It will be better to transfer all secondary schools to taluk boards and colleges to municipalities or district boards as the case may be. The question requires a careful re-examination.

"Now a word about my own community and I am done. The Nambudri community, which I have the honour of being called upon to represent in this Council, is classed in Government reports among communities educationally backward. Now, this statement can be accepted only with some qualification. It is not an illiterate community. On the other hand, it is a community which has had a glorious past and produced great thinkers and renowned scholars. Even to-day it can boast of many pundits of repute, well versed in Sanskrit and Malayalam literatures. Most of them can read and write and as a class they are noted for their sobriety of views, sturdy commonsense, sharp intelligence and natural wit. With all these they are not in a position to hold their own in society, for the simple reason that they are deplorably backward in point of modern education. They have not shown the same adaptability and quickness to adjust themselves to the changed conditions as others. This sad state is not due to any lack of inclination on their part for present-day culture. Their youths are passionately desirous of



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acquiring it. The spokesmen of the community have repeatedly given expression to this feeling through addresses presented to successive Governors during their visits to West Coast, and they have been promised sympathetic consideration. In spite of an ardent desire manifested by the community and the sympathy of Government, nothing tangible has been done so far. The peculiar social and religious customs that obtain in the community, which have to be scrupulously observed on pain of losing caste, prevent them from joining the ordinary public schools until a comparatively late age in life, and if they go and enrol themselves, they will have to rub shoulders with very tender lads of other communities—rather an uncomfortable position. (Laughter). Therefore, unless a separate school be established for their exclusive use, this desire for culture and enlightenment on modern lines must remain a dream with them. Further, their homes lie scattered and it is not possible to get their youths to meet in any central place within easy reach of their homes. A hostel with other adjuncts will be absolutely necessary for the convenience of students. It may be urged that the community being rather well-to-do, is in a position to look after its wants. But I say there has not been sufficient awakening among them for organizing and managing public schools with purely voluntary effort and without outside help. The Governments of Travancore and Cochin have been mindful of this minority community in their States and have helped them in their uplift. I hope our Government also will be pleased to take some steps and devise a proper scheme by which the condition of a traditionally loyal and peaceful section of His Majesty's subjects having large stake in the land, may be bettered and they are helped to take their rightful place in society."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is an irony of fate that this House should have had to face a deficit budget in 1925-26. It comes as a surprise as the successor of an 'all clear' budget which was presented to us last year by Sir Charles Todhunter and over which this House went in raptures. By what mysterious process I cannot understand the successor of a prosperity budget could have turned out to be an adversity budget to the dismay of us all. I am afraid all this is due to the haphazard method of under-estimating revenue and over estimating expenditure as a continuation of policy adopted for a long series of years. This sort of manipulation of figures has been the bane of Indian Finance for years together. We were told last year that the revenue covered expenditure and we were starting with a clean slate. But this year we find that we are left with a dead weight debt of about 29.24 lakhs for 1924-25 and 99.32 lakhs at the end of 31st March 1926."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"It will be much larger than that for 1924-25."

\* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I made my calculations from the statement.

"The revenue for the year is 1,652 lakhs, while expenditure is estimated at 1,740 lakhs. Of this 17½ crores of expenditure, 12½ crores are spent on the Reserve side, while a sum of 4¾ crores is spent on the Transferred side of the Government. The nation building departments get only 3¼ crores of this sum. In other words 72 per cent of the expenditure goes to the Reserve departments and 28 per cent to the Transferred departments.



[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

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"No less gloomy a feature of the budget is that out of the 17½ crores of expenditure of this vast Presidency all that is available for new schemes is a paltry sum of 33 lakhs which is hardly 2 per cent. In this respect we may as well take a leaf out of the budget of the sister province of Bihar and Orissa where the corresponding figure is as much as 10 per cent of the whole expenditure, i.e., 52 lakhs. It gets as much as six-sevenths or 85 per cent.

"The hon. the Finance Member gave us the warning that there will be no immediate prospect of an appreciable progress in nation building departments unless the return of a part of our contribution to the Central Government is made. He further says that we ask the remission of this contribution not as charity, but as a matter of right to which we are entitled as soon as the finances of the Government of India permit. Certainly we are absolutely right in asking a remission as a matter of justice because when the provincial contributions were fixed upon it was imposed only for the purpose of covering the estimated deficit of 10 crores of rupees in the central budget, and as this deficit has been wiped out and we find surpluses in 1923-24 and 1924-25 there is no justification for insisting upon this contribution.

"We are also told we are getting a remission of 126 lakhs and even this is made dependent upon the passing of the Finance Bill in the Assembly. Granting that we are going to get this sum, it is not even then, according to the hon. the Finance Member, going to be used for the Transferred department, but will be paid against our debts. Not only that we have to borrow in the coming year 198½ lakhs which will bring up our total debt to about 1,452 lakhs. Out of the 126 lakhs, two lakhs is wiped out by the decision of the Central Government by stopping the usual rebates on customs duty on Government stores imported by our province. So the remission is thus reduced to 124 lakhs actually.

4-15 p.m. "In the past few years the policy in the matter of civil administration, including public works, has been the chief cause in the growth of expenditure. There is expenditure incurred year after year (1) from revenue account and (2) from public borrowings. There has been expenditure incurred on education, public health, industry, irrigation and agriculture and other works of practical utility. The larger the amount drawn from ordinary revenues for irrigation, civil works, forests, etc., the greater is the diminution of funds for more pressing objects of practical utility like education, sanitation and so forth. Departments like Agriculture, Forest and Industry on which large sums of money have been spent since a long time now have not been made sufficiently revenue-yielding departments.

"Take for instance Agriculture. There is a reduction of revenue since 1923-24—very nearly 30 per cent. On a scrutiny of the figures, it can be ascertained that the sale of lint and seed materially declined from a lakh and a half—1.50—lakhs actual in 1923-24 to Rs. 70,000 in 1925-26 (budget estimate). Why the lint and seed cannot be made more popular among the agricultural classes call for attention of the department.

"Then again, look at the figures of expenditure under Forest. The excess of revenue over expenditure is five lakhs in 1924-25 and three lakhs in 1925-26; the budget estimate of revenue for 1925-26 is 54 lakhs and expenditure 51 lakhs. The capital outlay is only Rs. 38,500. What I wish



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to point out is that about 94 to 95 per cent of the revenue is spent in maintaining the department without correspondingly adequate return. The only conclusion is that the department is over-manned and top-heavy and steps should be taken to curtail expenditure and increase revenue.

"Therefore when in a year balance of revenue is not sufficient enough for embarking upon new projects of practical utility and improving nation-building departments it is necessary to meet such expenditure from loans. But now such operations on the part of the Local Government have been hedged with restrictions and limitations, because the hon. the Finance Member says that it is no longer permissible to borrow money for grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage evidently under orders from the Government of India.

"You will all remember, hon. Members, that there was difference of opinion at the time of the last budget discussion as to whether a particular expenditure relating to capital should be met from loans or from revenue. I presume that it was decided on a reference to higher authorities that up to five lakhs all capital expenditure should be met from revenues and all expenses above five lakhs should be met from loans only if of a remunerative nature. These are verbal restrictions against provincial autonomy and one which no student of finance could understand. It only works hardship on our future progress and renders budget-making still more difficult and our surplus too low to admit of undertaking projects of practical utility other than irrigation and residential quarters."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM:—"I think the hon. Member is not quoting correctly. I do not know where he is quoting from."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I am quoting it from an article which I found in one of the daily papers of this city and that is this: that all expenditure below five lakhs of rupees should be met from revenues and any expenditure above five lakhs of rupees should be met by loans if they are for remunerative purposes."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM:—"The authority quoted is wrong anyhow."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"To resume my discussion, it is only the two projects mentioned above that can be said to bring in any return of a profitable nature although water-supply and medical relief are as much a necessity to the country as any other projects of practical utility. This amounts to tying the hands of the Local Government and this is another reason that unless the whole of the provincial contribution is remitted, there will be no chance of making any improvement in the transferred department and until such remissions are granted without any qualification there is no justification for enforcing such rules on Local Government's borrowing powers when money is badly needed for nation-building purposes.

"Another way of raising money is by enhanced taxation, but when this Presidency is the heaviest taxed province in all India (see Memorandum to Meston Committee) and further the resources of the country for the purposes of taxation are limited, it is economically unsound to raise taxes.

"I shall now deal with a few of the salient features in the year's budget. Permit me to offer a few remarks on Excise. As far as this Presidency is concerned, no progress has been made to get rid of the drink



[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

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evil. Why should not the Excise Minister who was a convinced temperance reformer and who was so profuse in his sympathy for the cause of prohibition when he was a non-official adopt drastic measures for reducing the drink evil?

"I find the Government in reviewing the Abkari Administration report for 1923-24, charged the temperance workers of attributing the increase in revenue to a corresponding increase in consumption. I take this occasion, Sir, to deny the charge. What the temperance workers have been saying is that the policy of Government 'maximum revenue and minimum consumption' has been a failure. While there has been steady increase in revenue, there has not been corresponding decrease in consumption. This is a statement borne out by the figures contained in the administration report. A small decrease in consumption observed in 1923-24 is attributed by the Board of Revenue mainly to the unfavourable season and economic distress due to cyclone and floods and not to the present excise policy.

"An increase in expenditure of 14.1 lakhs on education is something though not wholly satisfactory. Out of this sum, 11 lakhs is new expenditure for recurring and non-recurring grants to local bodies and private institutions, 2½ lakhs for vocational training and 3.11 lakhs for compulsory education in the mufassal for the 1,075 new schools which are going to be started, Rs. 11,000 for compulsory education of Mappillas in Ernad and Walluvanad and Rs. 13,000 for a commercial school in Northern Circars.

"How much out of this five lakhs for building grants will be utilized this year remains to be seen as it is necessary that the management concerned should be able to raise a similar sum as their share."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"I would remind the hon. Member that he has exceeded his time."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"It is only ten minutes since I started. May I go on, Sir?"

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Two more minutes to wind up."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I now come to the allotment of 2.15 lakhs for vocational training—1.15 lakhs for new schools for vocational training and about a lakh of rupees for the support of old vocational classes. At the last budget discussion, there was a great deal of heated discussion when sanction was sought for the provision for vocational training. The hon. the Minister has set apart Rs. 8,000 for opening a commercial school in Northern Circars. I would urge on the attention of the hon. Minister and others concerned that the policy of commercial education in this Presidency should undergo a radical change and I would draw his attention to the proceedings of the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund where it was suggested that the Engineering College should be expanded into an institute of technology in order that industrial and technical education may be widened. There is nothing more pressing than bringing into existence a proper system of industrial and technical training with the combined efforts of both the people and the Government.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Just read the last portion."



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Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ One word more in conclusion. The Retrenchment Committee's recommendation of a crore of rupees remains practically a dead letter. How much out of this has been actually effected? What is the policy of the Government in the future with regard to this Committee's recommendation? Retrenchments proposed by the Committee and accepted by the Government have since been rescinded because I do not find any saving as far as I can trace the figures in the Civil Budget estimates. In a deficit budget like the present it is the policy of retrenchment alone that ought to prevail as additional taxation is impossible. Agreeably to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee the pruning knife should be applied to both sides of the Government—transferred and on a much larger scale in the reserved side where the expenditure is growing by leaps and bounds year after year. I regret that the hon. the Finance Member should have kept absolutely reticent on this cardinal point of budget-making ”

\* Mr. B. OBALESAPPA :—“ I am extremely sorry that I have to complain in my general remarks on this budget, that the Government and the hon. Members of this House have bestowed no attention whatsoever for the promotion of the interests of my community (Marathukula).

“ This community has a history behind it of which any community may legitimately be proud. The so-called high castes sometimes speak disparagingly of my community and its profession. I would only refer them to a verse in Atharvana Veda from which it is clear that the Brahmans of that day did not consider it a dishonour to practise the profession of my community. Here is the translation of the verse referred to by me :—

‘ O ! Brahmans, shave the man with the razor, by which the God “ Savita ”—the learned leader—the Brahman shaved “ Soma ”, “ Raj ”, and “ Varuna ” so that the man may be blessed with many cows, horses, and large family.’

“ It is our misfortune now that we have fallen from our once high estate and are now one of the most backward communities. I, therefore, submit to the hon. the Minister for Education, that Government scholarships should be liberally provided for this community, both in the secondary schools and colleges and to the Government generally that some encouragement should be shown to qualified members of my community in the matter of appointments. In this connexion I may point out that one member of my community who is studying in the B.A. class in the Presidency College applied for a scholarship, but was not given last year. With great difficulty he is prosecuting his higher studies, and the hon. the Minister for Education was not pleased to consider his case favourably. Again, so far as I know, there are three graduate members in the Government service in the province: one in Cuddapah and two in Godavari district. They are qualified to hold higher offices in the Revenue and Judicial departments. I humbly beg to submit that the hon. Member for Revenue and the hon. Law Member may take their claims for higher appointments into favourable consideration, as, at present, there is not even one representative of my community holding even the post of Sub-Magistrate.

“ With regard to the local boards and municipalities I beg to submit that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government may reserve at least one seat for my community at least in the districts where the community is numerically strong.



[Mr. B. Obalesappa]

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"My community, I regret to say, is as poor and landless as the depressed class community. I beg therefore that the hon. Member for Revenue may be pleased to issue orders to the Collectors to assign waste and poramboke lands fit for cultivation to my community also as they are doing to the depressed classes."

Mr. N. Devendrudu spoke in Telugu.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The House will now adjourn to 5 p.m. 11 o'clock to-morrow. I have to announce that there will be no questions and answers to-morrow as the Press has not been able to send copies in time."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,  
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*





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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX I.  
[Vide answer to question No. 372 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 786 supra.]

| District.     | Taluk affected.                                                      | Houses.                         |               |                                |               | Thatched houses.                |               |                                |                |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
|               |                                                                      | (3)<br>Completely<br>destroyed. | (4)<br>Value. | (5)<br>Partially<br>destroyed. | (6)<br>Value. | (7)<br>Completely<br>destroyed. | (8)<br>Value. | (9)<br>Partially<br>destroyed. | (10)<br>Value. |
| (1)           | (2)                                                                  |                                 |               |                                |               |                                 |               |                                |                |
| Tanjore ..    | Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Shiyali and Papanasam.               | 43                              | 26,975        | 1,026                          | 67,795        | 3,942                           | 69,472        | 1,156                          | 11,214         |
| Trichinopoly. | Trichinopoly, Kullitalai, Musiri, Udayarpalayam, Ialagudi and Karur. | 43                              | 26,975        | 160                            | 62,500        | 7,550                           | 28,600        | ..                             | ..             |
| South Arcot.  | Chidambaram .. .. .                                                  | 26                              | 11,850        | 4                              | 325           | 283                             | 9,455         | 174                            | 1,705          |
| Madura ..     | Periyakulam .. .. .                                                  | 1                               | 660           | 8                              | 4,100         | 40                              | 3,000         | 50                             | 4,750          |
| Salem ..      | Namakkal, Tiruchengode, Omalur and Dharmapuri.                       | 83                              | 19,520        | 74                             | 9,580         | 960                             | 31,480        | 205                            | 3,615          |
| Coinbatore.   | Erode, Bhavani, Gobichettipalayam, Pollachi and Kollegal.            | 1,306                           | 2,61,200      | 597                            | 39,928        | 4,084                           | 1,11,840      | 149                            | 1,877          |
| Malabar ..    | Ponnani, Calicut, Walluvanad, Ernad, Palghat and Cochin.             | 9,473                           | ..            | ..                             | ..            | 11,014                          | ..            | ..                             | ..             |
| South Kanara. | Mangalore, Kasaragod, Uppinangadi, Udipi, Coondapur and Karkal.      | 37                              | 11,800        | 27                             | 3,453         | 579                             | 26,442        | 544                            | 12,423         |
| Nilgiris ..   | Gudalur and Ootacamund .. .. .                                       | 37 and 25 cattle-sheds.         | 5,000         | ..                             | ..            | ..                              | ..            | ..                             | ..             |



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| District.     | Taluk affected.                                                     | Other movable property. | Cattle lost. |                        | Estimated value of standing crops destroyed. | Lands silted up or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation. | Remarks.                |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
|               |                                                                     |                         | Number.      | Value.                 |                                              |                                                              |                         |
|               |                                                                     | (11)                    | (12)         | (13)                   | (14)                                         | (15)                                                         | (15)                    |
| Tanjore ..    | Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Shiyali and Papanasam.              | Rs. 24,370              | 119          | Rs. 1,146              | Rs. 4,11,276                                 | ACS. 3,997                                                   | Loss of lives. Nilgiris |
| Trichinopoly. | Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, Musiri, Udayarpalayam, Lalgudi and Karur. | 1,05,000                | 80           | 1,885                  | 1,50,000                                     | 5,000                                                        | —26 due to landslips.   |
| South Arcot.  | Chidambaram .. .. .                                                 | 600                     | ..           | ..                     | 11,777                                       | 124                                                          | Malabar—about 15.       |
| Madura ..     | Periyakulam .. .. .                                                 | 8,000                   | 18           | 650                    | 10,465                                       | 683                                                          | Other districts—Nil.    |
| Salem ..      | Namakkal, Tiruchengode, Omalur and Dharmapuri.                      | ..                      | ..           | ..                     | 1,50,458                                     | 824                                                          |                         |
| Coimbatore.   | Erode, Bhavani, Gobichettipalayam, Pollachi and Kollegal.           | 40,064                  | 7            | 330                    | 1,33,349                                     | 776                                                          |                         |
| Malabar ..    | Ponnani, Calicut, Walluvanad, Ernad, Palghat and Cochin.            | Impossible to estimate. | ..           | 3,000 and 2 elephants. | Crops on 30,000 acres                        | 4,747                                                        |                         |
| South Kanara. | Mangalore, Kasaragod, Uppinangadi, Udipi, Coondapur and Karkal.     | 7,952                   | 2            | 46                     | 2.94 lakhs.                                  | 1,005                                                        |                         |
| Nilgiris ..   | Gudalur and Ootacamund .. .. .                                      | ..                      | 1,025        | 35,000                 | Crops on 340 acres.                          | ..                                                           |                         |



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#### APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 381 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 791 supra.]

*Proceedings of the District Board, Bellary, dated 18th October 1924.*

Read G.O. Mis. No. 2849, L. & M., dated 14th October 1924, on the recommendation of the District Retrenchment Committee, Bellary, and requesting to communicate—

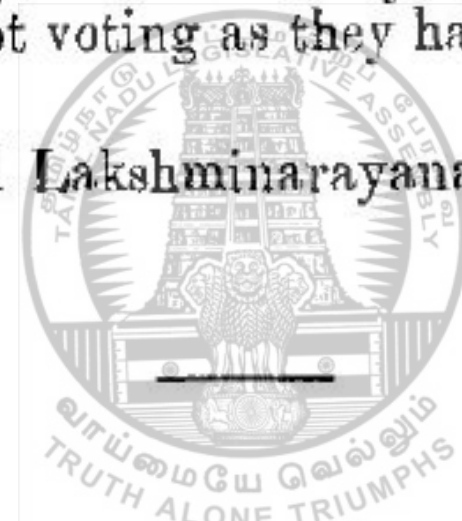
- (i) the District Board's approval of its normal budget;
- (ii) the District Board's opinion on the proposals for the redistribution of the taluk boards in the district.

*Resolution No. 36.*—(i) Approved.

(ii) The Board resolves to accept the suggestion contained in the G.O. Mis. No. 2849, L. & M., dated 14th October, about the redistribution and that it may be given effect to at once.

Messrs. Cotelingam, Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Brahma Sastrulu and Saiyid Muhammad Padsha Sahib not voting as they had not sufficient time to come to a conclusion.

Messrs. Obala Charlu and Lakshminarayana Rao against the resolution.



#### APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 382 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 792 supra.]

*Extract from the Inspection Notes of the Director of Public Health, Madras, on Sanitation in Mangalore Municipality—Inspected on 11th and 12th November 1924.*

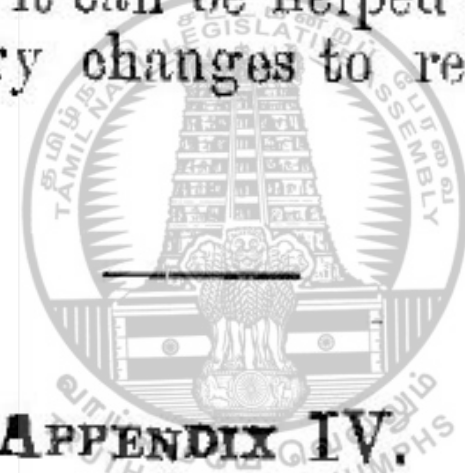
The problem of *night soil disposal* in the town has always been a troublesome one. The present trenching ground is about 3 miles outside the town in a place called Darabail. The depot has been a subject of very serious complaints for many years past from a small colony of residents living a few furlongs away from the depot. I have carefully inspected this ground at the request of the Chairman and also the line of houses occupied by the complainants. Whilst it cannot be denied that the trenching ground in question is to some extent a source of offence to the complainants especially when the prevailing wind is in that direction, I do not agree that it is a serious source of danger. The trenching ground is so large about 30 to 40 acres in extent so open and the soil so suitable that I think that if trenching is properly done it ought not to be so. There has been mismanagement of depot in the past, and this has probably caused the storm of protests made against it. Faulty trenching always causes nuisance. The fault is that the trenches are made too big and deep and they were overfilled with night-soil with the



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result that it ferments and gets blown to the surface, especially in the middle of the day. If only narrower trenches not more than 18 to 20 inches in depth are made and not more than 6 inches of night-soil are put into each trench and the trenches are properly covered then and there, there would be very little offence. I am satisfied that the trenching ground would not contaminate the complainants' water-supply nor would it seriously vitiate their atmosphere. But some amount of offence is inseparable from a trenching ground, however well it is managed. Personally I consider that the complaints are mainly due to the fact that the complainants take short cut across the trenching ground to their village and the foot-path lies within a few feet off the trenches. Naturally they feel the offence.

Suggestion has been made to shift this trenching ground to a site about 4 to 6 furlongs further away from the present site. The present depot is itself very far out of the town and coolies get there with great difficulty. It is absolutely impossible unless motor lorries are introduced to cart refuse from the distant parts of the town which are 4 to 6 miles away to the depot proposed. The question of shifting the present trenching ground cannot therefore be considered till a change in the system of carting is first introduced. It is not my intention to recommend the continuance of the present depot any longer than it can be helped; but it must continue till the Council can effect the necessary changes to remove the depot to a further distant spot.



## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 386 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 796 supra.]

**G.O. No. 1598, Law (Education), dated 16th October 1924.**

The Government sanction the distribution of subsidies to the taluk boards mentioned in annexure I to these proceedings to enable them to open new elementary schools for boys in villages with a population of 1,000 and above, now unprovided with schools, in the areas under their jurisdiction. The total number of schools to be opened is 825 and the annual cost of their maintenance is Rupees 2,38,092. A sum of Rs. 100 will also be provided for the equipment of each school.

2. The presidents of the taluk boards are requested to take steps for the opening of the schools on the 1st November 1924. The location of the schools should be settled in consultation with the District Educational Officers concerned.

3. The presidents of the taluk boards and the departmental inspecting officers should endeavour to obtain, if possible, from the villagers houses free of rent for the location of the schools. Charges on the equipment of schools should be kept as low as possible.



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4. Sanction is accorded to the payment to the taluk boards in the current official year of the sum specified against each, in column 8 of Annexure I to these proceedings.

5. An intensive educational survey of the Saidapet taluk has been completed and with a view to facilitate the introduction of universal elementary education in this area, the Government are pleased to sanction subsidies to enable the taluk board to open schools in the fourteen villages shown in annexure II. The annual cost of maintenance of the schools is 6,480 and the non-recurring charges on equipment amount to Rs. 1,400. The taluk board is requested to open schools in these villages on the 1st November 1924. Sanction is accorded to the payment to the taluk board in the current year of a sum of Rs. 2,160 towards the cost of maintenance of these schools and of Rs. 1,400 towards their equipment.

6. The Accountant-General is requested to arrange for the payment in the current official year to the Saidapet taluk board of a sum of Rs. 3,560 and to the other taluk boards mentioned in annexure I, of the sum noted against each in column 8 thereof. The presidents of the taluk boards concerned should present the necessary bills at the treasury for obtaining payment or adjustment of the amount sanctioned. The amounts are contributions to the Elementary Education fund and should be credited thereto.

7. The savings, if any, in the amounts ordered to be paid in paragraph 6 above will be deducted from the subsidies payable in 1925-26 for the maintenance of these schools.

8. The total expenditure of Rs. 1,61,504 will be met from the following sources:—

(1) Rupees 1.60 lakhs from the Supplementary grant of Rs. 1.60 lakhs under "31-C (b) (iii)—Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for primary education—for opening additional elementary schools"—voted by the Legislative Council at the meeting held on the 10th October 1924, and

(2) Rupees 1,504 from the provision of rupees one lakh under "31-C (b) (iii)—Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for construction of primary school buildings".

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,  
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To the Director of Public Instruction.  
" Presidents of Taluk Boards concerned.  
" Presidents of District Boards concerned.  
" Presidents of District Educational Councils concerned.  
" Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.  
" Accountant-General (through Finance).  
" Finance Department.



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## Annexure I.

| Name of Taluk Board. | Number of schools proposed to be opened. | Annual cost.                                                                                                                                      |                                                                            |                                               | Cost of maintenance in current year, i.e., from 1st November 1924. | Equipment at Rs. 100 per school. | Total amount to be paid during current year, i.e., columns (6) and (7). |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      |                                          | Pay of teachers at Rs. 19 per mensem for 75 per cent of teachers who will be trained and at Rs. 15 per mensem for the rest who will be untrained. | Rent at Rs. 4 per mensem and contingencies at Rs. 2 per mensem per school. | Total annual cost, i.e., columns (3) and (4). |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| (1)                  | (2)                                      | (3)                                                                                                                                               | (4)                                                                        | (5)                                           | (6)                                                                | (7)                              | (8)                                                                     |
|                      | RS.                                      | RS.                                                                                                                                               | RS.                                                                        | RS.                                           | RS.                                                                | RS.                              | RS.                                                                     |
| Anantapur district—  |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Gooty .. ..          | 24                                       | 5,184                                                                                                                                             | 1,728                                                                      | 6,912                                         | 2,304                                                              | 2,400                            | 4,704                                                                   |
| Aroot, South—        |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Cuddalore .. ..      | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Chidambaram .. ..    | 11                                       | 2,364                                                                                                                                             | 792                                                                        | 3,156                                         | 1,052                                                              | 1,100                            | 2,152                                                                   |
| Tirukkoyilur .. ..   | 20                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Tindivanam .. ..     | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Vridhaachalam .. ..  | 5                                        | 1,092                                                                                                                                             | 360                                                                        | 1,452                                         | 484                                                                | 500                              | 984                                                                     |
| Bellary district—    |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Adoni .. ..          | 1                                        | 228                                                                                                                                               | 72                                                                         | 300                                           | 100                                                                | 100                              | 200                                                                     |
| Chingleput district— |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Chingleput .. ..     | 19                                       | 4,092                                                                                                                                             | 1,368                                                                      | 5,460                                         | 1,820                                                              | 1,900                            | 3,720                                                                   |
| Chittoor district—   |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Chittoor .. ..       | 9                                        | 1,956                                                                                                                                             | 648                                                                        | 2,604                                         | 868                                                                | 900                              | 1,768                                                                   |
| Madanapalle .. ..    | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Coimbatore district— |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Coimbatore .. ..     | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Pollachi .. ..       | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Palladam .. ..       | 28                                       | 6,048                                                                                                                                             | 2,016                                                                      | 8,064                                         | 2,688                                                              | 2,800                            | 5,488                                                                   |
| Cuddapah district—   |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Kayachoti .. ..      | 10                                       | 2,184                                                                                                                                             | 720                                                                        | 2,904                                         | 968                                                                | 1,000                            | 1,968                                                                   |
| Ganjam district—     |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Berhampur .. ..      | 9                                        | 1,956                                                                                                                                             | 648                                                                        | 2,604                                         | 868                                                                | 900                              | 1,768                                                                   |
| Chicacole .. ..      | 21                                       | 4,548                                                                                                                                             | 1,512                                                                      | 6,060                                         | 2,020                                                              | 2,100                            | 4,120                                                                   |
| Chatrapur .. ..      | 2                                        | 456                                                                                                                                               | 144                                                                        | 600                                           | 200                                                                | 200                              | 400                                                                     |
| Gbursur .. ..        | 2                                        | 456                                                                                                                                               | 144                                                                        | 600                                           | 200                                                                | 200                              | 400                                                                     |
| Godavari district—   |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Peddapuram .. ..     | 3                                        | 636                                                                                                                                               | 216                                                                        | 852                                           | 284                                                                | 300                              | 584                                                                     |
| Pithapuram .. ..     | 7                                        | 1,500                                                                                                                                             | 504                                                                        | 2,004                                         | 668                                                                | 700                              | 1,368                                                                   |
| Guntur district—     |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Ongole .. ..         | 6                                        | 1,320                                                                                                                                             | 432                                                                        | 1,752                                         | 584                                                                | 600                              | 1,184                                                                   |
| Kanara, South—       |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Udipi .. ..          | 27                                       | 5,820                                                                                                                                             | 1,944                                                                      | 7,764                                         | * 1,352                                                            | * 1,400                          | * 2,752                                                                 |
| Mangalore .. ..      | 24                                       | 5,184                                                                                                                                             | 1,728                                                                      | 6,912                                         | 2,304                                                              | 2,400                            | 4,704                                                                   |
| Coondapur .. ..      | 17                                       | 3,884                                                                                                                                             | 1,224                                                                      | 4,908                                         | † 1,152                                                            | † 1,200                          | † 2,352                                                                 |
| Karkal .. ..         | 9                                        | 1,956                                                                                                                                             | 648                                                                        | 2,604                                         | 868                                                                | 900                              | 1,768                                                                   |
| Kasaragode .. ..     | 26                                       | 6,610                                                                                                                                             | 1,872                                                                      | 7,512                                         | ‡ 2,304                                                            | ‡ 2,400                          | ‡ 4,704                                                                 |

\* Provision for the opening of 14 schools as it is reported that more schools cannot be opened for want of proper accommodation and suitable teachers.

† Provision for the opening of 12 schools as it is reported that more schools cannot be opened for want of proper accommodation and suitable teachers.

‡ Provision for the opening of 24 schools as it is reported that more schools cannot be opened for want of proper accommodation and suitable teachers.



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## Annexure I—cont.

| Name of Taluk Board.     | Number of schools proposed to be opened. | Annual cost.                                                                                                                                      |                                                                            |                                               | Cost of maintenance in current year, i.e., from 1st November 1924. | Equipment at Rs. 100 per school. | Total amount to be paid during current year, i.e., columns (6) and (7). |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          |                                          | Pay of teachers at Rs. 19 per mensem for 75 per cent of teachers who will be trained and at Rs. 16 per mensem for the rest who will be untrained. | Rent at Rs. 4 per mensem and contingencies at Rs. 2 per mensem per school. | Total annual cost, i.e., columns (3) and (4). |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| (1)                      | (2)                                      | (3)                                                                                                                                               | (4)                                                                        | (5)                                           | (6)                                                                | (7)                              | (8)                                                                     |
|                          | RS.                                      | RS.                                                                                                                                               | RS.                                                                        | RS.                                           | RS.                                                                | RS.                              | RS.                                                                     |
| Kistna district—         |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Bandar ..                | 6                                        | 1,320                                                                                                                                             | 482                                                                        | 1,752                                         | 584                                                                | 600                              | 1,184                                                                   |
| Kurnool district—        |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Koilkuntla ..            | 4                                        | 864                                                                                                                                               | 288                                                                        | 1,152                                         | 384                                                                | 400                              | 784                                                                     |
| Kurnool ..               | 2                                        | 456                                                                                                                                               | 144                                                                        | 600                                           | 200                                                                | 200                              | 400                                                                     |
| Dhone ..                 | 7                                        | 1,500                                                                                                                                             | 504                                                                        | 2,004                                         | 668                                                                | 700                              | 1,368                                                                   |
| Markapur ..              | 25                                       | 5,412                                                                                                                                             | 1,800                                                                      | 7,212                                         | 2,404                                                              | 2,500                            | 4,904                                                                   |
| Madura district—         |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Usilampatti ..           | 20                                       | 4,320                                                                                                                                             | 1,440                                                                      | 5,760                                         | 1,920                                                              | 2,000                            | 3,920                                                                   |
| Dindigal ..              | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Melur ..                 | 25                                       | 5,412                                                                                                                                             | 1,800                                                                      | 7,212                                         | 2,404                                                              | 2,500                            | 4,904                                                                   |
| Malabar district—        |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Palghat ..               | 12                                       | 2,592                                                                                                                                             | 864                                                                        | 3,456                                         | 1,152                                                              | 1,200                            | 2,352                                                                   |
| Kurumbanad ..            | 12                                       | 2,592                                                                                                                                             | 864                                                                        | 3,456                                         | 1,152                                                              | 1,200                            | 2,352                                                                   |
| Walluvanad ..            | 20                                       | 4,320                                                                                                                                             | 1,440                                                                      | 5,760                                         | 1,920                                                              | 2,000                            | 3,920                                                                   |
| Ponnani ..               | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Chirakkal ..             | 4                                        | 864                                                                                                                                               | 288                                                                        | 1,152                                         | 384                                                                | 400                              | 784                                                                     |
| Ernad ..                 | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| The Nilgiris district—   |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Nilgiris District Board. | 6                                        | 1,320                                                                                                                                             | 482                                                                        | 1,752                                         | 584                                                                | 600                              | 1,184                                                                   |
| Ramnad district—         |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Ramnad ..                | 25                                       | 5,412                                                                                                                                             | 1,800                                                                      | 7,212                                         | 2,404                                                              | 2,500                            | 4,904                                                                   |
| Salem district—          |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Salem ..                 | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Trichinopoly district—   |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Lalgudi ..               | 3                                        | 636                                                                                                                                               | 216                                                                        | 852                                           | 284                                                                | 300                              | 584                                                                     |
| Karur ..                 | 9                                        | 1,956                                                                                                                                             | 648                                                                        | 2,604                                         | 868                                                                | 900                              | 1,768                                                                   |
| Udayarpalayam ..         | 9                                        | 1,956                                                                                                                                             | 648                                                                        | 2,604                                         | 868                                                                | 900                              | 1,768                                                                   |
| Trichinopoly ..          | 20                                       | 4,320                                                                                                                                             | 1,440                                                                      | 5,760                                         | 1,920                                                              | 2,000                            | 3,920                                                                   |
| Perambalur ..            | 3                                        | 636                                                                                                                                               | 216                                                                        | 852                                           | 284                                                                | 300                              | 584                                                                     |
| Vizagapatam district—    |                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                            |                                               |                                                                    |                                  |                                                                         |
| Vizagapatam ..           | 23                                       | 4,956                                                                                                                                             | 1,656                                                                      | 6,612                                         | 2,204                                                              | 2,300                            | 4,504                                                                   |
| Narasapatam ..           | 30                                       | 6,504                                                                                                                                             | 2,160                                                                      | 8,664                                         | 2,888                                                              | 3,000                            | 5,888                                                                   |
| Total ..                 | 325                                      | 1,78,692                                                                                                                                          | 59,400                                                                     | 2,38,092                                      | 77,444                                                             | 80,500                           | 1,57,944                                                                |



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*Annexure II.*

Statement showing the number of additional schools to be opened in the Saidapet taluk.

| Village number. | Name of village.                  | Number of teachers. | Pay. | Contingencies. | Total cost per month. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------|----------------|-----------------------|
|                 |                                   |                     | Rs.  | Rs.            | Rs.                   |
| 1               | Kathiyakkam (Thalankuppam) .. ..  | 2                   | 45   | 5              | 50                    |
| 2               | Ernavur (Kasikoilkuppam) .. ..    | 1                   | 25   | 5              | 30                    |
| 4               | Kadapakkam (Andarkuppam) .. ..    | 1                   | 25   | 5              | 30                    |
| 6               | Thiyyambakkam (Cheri) .. ..       | 1                   | 25   | 5              | 30                    |
| 9               | Vilangadupakkam .. ..             | 2                   | 45   | 5              | 50                    |
| 11              | Tirthakariyampattu (Cheri) .. ..  | 2                   | 45   | 5              | 50                    |
| 26              | Manali .. ..                      | 2                   | 45   | 5              | 50                    |
| 73              | Naduvakkara .. ..                 | 1                   | 25   | 5              | 30                    |
| 113             | Perungudi .. ..                   | 1                   | 25   | 5              | 30                    |
| 159             | Nemilicheri .. ..                 | 1                   | 25   | 5              | 30                    |
| 161             | Sembakkam .. ..                   | 1                   | 25   | 5              | 30                    |
| 172             | Tiruvanjeri (Cheri) .. ..         | 1                   | 25   | 5              | 30                    |
| 182             | Chittalapakkam .. ..              | 2                   | 45   | 5              | 50                    |
| 190             | Semmanjeri (Thoppu) .. ..         | 2                   | 45   | 5              | 50                    |
|                 | Fourteen centres of population .. | 20                  | 470  | 70             | 540                   |

Cost per year = 540 × 12 = Rs. 6,480.

## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 398 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 806 supra.]

*From the Commissioner of Labour, D. Dis. No. 369, dated the 28th July 1924.*

With reference to paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1890, Law (General), dated the 25th June 1924, I have the honour to state that the emigrants shipped at Madras consist largely of people from Telugu districts and of these whole families emigrate.

From Negapatam the emigrants are principally Tamils, the majority of whom prefer to go over alone, leaving their wives to work in India.

For the same reason the percentage of children is smaller from Negapatam than from Madras. All emigration from the west coast passed through Negapatam and these men never take their wives or families with them. The percentage of females to males among voluntary emigrants does not exceed 5 per cent. They principally come from the Tinnevely district.



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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 412 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 811 supra.]

*Extracts from the Administration Report of the Director of Town-planning for the year 1924.*

With the close of the year under review the Department will have been in existence for three years and as should be expected of a new department, the extent of its operation and output of work was very largely increased during the year. As the appointment of Director and establishment of the office was in the first place for a period of three years, whilst dealing with the work of the year, a general summary of the work accomplished since the establishment of the department, the present position and future prospects will be desirable.

2. A schedule of the schemes that have and are being dealt with by the department and are in prospect forms an annexure of this report. From this it will be seen that in all 41 schemes have been sanctioned under the Town-planning Act or otherwise approved, 97 schemes are in course of preparation and 171 more are under discussion or have been proposed. As an interesting comparison it may be remarked that only 15 schemes have yet been sanctioned under the English Town Planning Act although it has been in force for 15 years and that five years passed before a single scheme was sanctioned. All of these 309 schemes, except an insignificant minority, are in the 74 towns that have been visited up-to-date and it will be found that most of the other 225 municipalities and towns, with population of 5,000 and more, that have not yet been visited should have schemes prepared to the same extent. So the amount of work in prospect is tremendous.

3. Although the visible results of the work may not be as great as might be expected the actual facts indicate a very substantial amount of spade work which should result in a considerable number of Town-planning developments in the near future. The importance of Town-planning as a measure of economy has yet to be fully realized, the general excuse for not taking up schemes is 'the financial stringency'. In the meantime towns continue to grow, but upon the old insanitary, uncontrolled lines which result in ever recurring and heavy expenditure on combating plague, schemes for the 'removal of congestion', street widenings, and other non-productive and purely remedial measures, a large part of which has had to be borne by Government by Sanitary and Health grants. It takes a very few years only for a noxious slum area to grow up, e.g., Ponnagaram area, Madura, although only 10 years' old at the time was the subject of schemes for improvement which would have cost over a lakh of rupees if they had been carried out, and even three years' delay in the initiation of schemes may in some instances prove very costly, whilst the delay in bringing areas under the control by deferring the resolution under 9 (1) and publication under 10 (1) of the Madras Town Planning Act, 1920, has no doubt resulted in serious loss of betterment possibilities due to advancing prices in land.

4. It is found in practice that the whole of the work required in the preparation of schemes has been done by this department. Although the onus of preparation of schemes is thrown on municipal councils under the



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Act, it is only natural that this should be the case. Even in England where municipal staffs may be considered to be much more highly trained, experts are frequently called in to prepare town-planning schemes and in this country where no experts are available, and municipal councils could not afford to employ them if they were it is unreasonable to expect municipal councils to prepare satisfactory schemes, so the department must be prepared to shoulder a major portion of the work.

5. *Madras City and Suburban Town-planning Trust.*—In addition to dealing with the abovementioned schemes the department has had to do all the technical work of the Trust, besides the preparation of the Trust's schemes. This has involved the security of over 250 building applications and in the majority of cases visits to the site. It has also involved regular attendance at the meetings of the Trust and its Committees on the part of the Director.

6. *Visits to mufassal towns.*—Forty-seven towns have been visited during the year making 74 towns during the three years, many of which have been visited two, three or more times. These visits have necessarily been of short duration as it is impossible to give the time required for more than a cursory inspection owing to the very large number of towns to be visited and the demands of the office and the work in Madras City. With the appointment of District Town-planning officers the difficulties in this respect would be lessened as the district officer would be able to devote sufficient time to each place visited to go into details.

7. *Survey.*—I have frequently had to report on the difficulty of preparing schemes owing to the entire lack of or out-of-dateness of the survey maps available. In a recent tour it was found that four out of the six towns were without surveys, two of the four being important and rapidly growing marketing and industrial centres where comprehensive Town-planning and Zoning schemes are of the utmost importance.

8. *Civic Survey.*—The supervision of the preparation of Civic Survey is another important piece of work which has been thrown upon this office. Not as much progress has been made as could have been hoped but the question has not been pressed as it has been found that owing to lack of surveys and of information asked for, municipalities are faced with difficulties in providing the necessary statistics. It has also been realized that the meaning of Civic Survey has been imperfectly understood and that in this matter much more assistance than is possible should be given to municipal councils. Under the circumstances it has been hoped, before pressing municipal councils to push on with these surveys, to circulate a sample survey. A comprehensive survey has been prepared for Vizagapatam, largely owing to the enthusiasm of one member of the municipal council, and it is hoped that this will be ready for circulation shortly. The importance of such a survey has been fully discussed in the Government Order and is generally recognised as a necessary preliminary to enlightened town-planning and particularly that branch of town-planning known as 'Zoning.' The survey is also very useful for purposes of general municipal administration, as a handy ready reference particularly if it is kept up to date from time to time.

9. *Housing.*—A number of housing schemes have been prepared—South Mylapore, Lloyds Road, Palmyra Kuppam, Choolai, Rayapuram, Fisherman's village at Mylapore, Cochranes Canal area in Madras City; Kandal scheme, Ootacamund; Eucalyptus tope, Coonoor; Mill Labouring scheme,



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Tirpur; Industrial school staff, Madura, Vizagapatam municipal staff co-operative scheme, etc. The Corporation of Madras has budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 4,57,000 for the provision of houses for workers for their schemes in the City and Ootacamund Council one lakh rupees for the Kandal scheme, whilst Tirpur and Coonoor have asked for loans during the forthcoming financial year.

10. The question of housing must inevitably come to the fore, as it has done in so many other countries and this side of the work of the office will of necessity increase considerably as it is recognized that such schemes should in many cases follow on or from integral parts of Town-Planning schemes. In the past schemes for the relief of congestion have been destructive rather than constructive and it is most important that construction should take place *pari passu* with destruction otherwise matters are only made worse by such relief schemes.

11. It is most desirable that large industrial concerns should realise the responsibility of good housing for their employees, as otherwise the development of an industry within a municipality may often be a hardship to the town, as the population at the lower and unremunerative end, looked at from the point of view of municipal finance, is increased sometimes out of proportion to the benefit accruing from the establishment of the industry, particularly where the management of the concern is of the absentee variety. Increase in population of this class often brings in its train considerable non-productive expenditure. Under the circumstances it is important that municipalities should as far as possible provide for the accommodation of its own sweepers and other low-paid municipal servants and so set an example that other large employers of labour can be asked to follow. No doubt the time will come when the provision of good housing will be recognized and enforced as an essential charge on industry. But until such time a wider voluntary adoption of this principle by industrial concerns would help to relieve municipal councils of one of their most onerous and pressing problems.

12. *Design of public buildings.*—The regulation of the character of buildings is provided for in the Town Planning Act and the need for such regulation has been realized very fully during inspections. . . . The aesthetic side of town planning is so much bound up with the location and character of public buildings as it is in the public buildings that the town is able to express and assert itself without restriction. The need for advice and guidance on these questions may be illustrated by reference to the proposed New Municipal Office at Vizagapatam as in that case the plan was revised by me in such a way as to give it some distinctive architectural character, a development of the dominant local style, and at the same time the plinth area was reduced by 1,300 square feet without decreasing accommodation. Other minor matters, such as market and school buildings and house designs for poor classes have been dealt with, but the three years, owing to general financial stringency have not been prolific in the production of new buildings for public purposes.

13. *Town Planning Act.*—Experience in the working of the Town Planning Act has already brought to light the need for amendment and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and I are engaged on the consideration of proposals for amendments.

14. It is found that the procedure under the Act is unnecessarily prolonged and burdensome and it is most difficult to get municipal councils to comply with it; in fact, owing to the delays caused thereby I have advised



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in the case of several schemes that have been started under the Act that they should be sanctioned outside of the Act where there is little advantage in completing them under the Act. In other respects the Act is not sufficiently responsible to local conditions, whilst the need for wider application of section (8) has already been mentioned.

15. In this last respect it is important to differentiate if it is found possible between a general town plan and detailed plans of small areas. The general town plan is the important and urgent matter, which should be made compulsory on all towns, whilst the detailed plan is only necessary as and when actual developments for the areas in question are in prospect. The Act as it stands is difficult of application to comprehensive town-planning schemes owing to the amount of detail required to be incorporated in the scheme.

16. *Lectures and Publicity.*—About a dozen lectures have been given during the year in various centres and a number of articles have been written for the press. The lectures have been given to municipal and local boards conferences, municipal councils, and to public meetings, several of which were arranged by the Y.M.C.A. Much more could and should be done in this respect but it is extremely difficult to find the necessary time for such work. The meaning and purpose of town planning is often not understood even in responsible circles and much spade work has still to be done, particularly for the purpose of developing the local enthusiasm and co-operation that are so necessary as a prelude to the preparation of town-planning schemes. The need for diagrams and lantern slides is very great and with more time these could be prepared. Requests have been received for slides and diagrams bearing on the subject but it has not been possible to respond to them. Lack of town planning and housing is the root cause of so much that is evil in urban existence that the necessity of public propaganda cannot be over emphasised.

*The total number.*

|                             |                |     |     | Under<br>T.P. Act. | Outside the<br>T.P. Act. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----|-----|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Submitted to Government, | Sanctioned     | ... | ... | 5                  | 19                       | 24     |
|                             | Not sanctioned | ... | ... | 11                 | 6                        | 17     |
| 2. In preparation           | ...            | ... | ... | 59                 | 38                       | 97     |
| 3. In contemplation         | ...            | ... | ... | 106                | 65                       | 171    |
| Total                       |                |     |     | 181                | 128                      | 309    |



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# APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 416 asked by Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 813 supra.]

*Memorandum of the Government of Madras, Law (Education) Department,  
No. 3336-A-2, dated the 9th September 1924.*

The Elementary Education Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1923 recommended that "with a view to the gradual expansion of elementary education in rural areas, each village with a population of 500 inhabitants and over should have a school". In G.O. No. 916, Law (Education), dated the 5th June 1924, the Government directed the institution of an educational survey in all the taluks in the Presidency (excepting the Agency and other hill tracts) as an essential preliminary for working out a comprehensive programme for the expansion of elementary education.

2. In the current official year, it is proposed to move for a supplementary demand at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held in October next, for a sum of about Rs. 1.60 lakhs to be distributed as subsidies to taluk boards which levy the education tax to enable them to open additional elementary schools (840 in all) in villages with a population of 1,000 and over.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to formulate his proposals as to the measures to be adopted in 1925-26 for the further spread of elementary education in the Presidency in the light of the following observations:—

(i) Excluding the 840 villages referred to above, there are still 435 villages with a population of 1,000 and over unprovided with schools in the areas under the jurisdiction of taluk boards which levy the education tax. Preference should be given to these villages in the matter of the opening of new schools.

(ii) Next in order might be taken up the backward districts like the Ceded Districts, Ganjam and Chittoor. The economic condition in these districts is so unsatisfactory that it is not possible for the local bodies to levy the education tax in the same way as

\* Bellary, Rayachoti, Hospet and Harpanahalli.

† Cuddapah, Badvel, Rajampet, Proddatur and Chandragiri.

other taluk boards in the Presidency. Four\* taluk boards in the Bellary district, four † in the Cuddapah district and one taluk board in the Chittoor district have not yet levied the education tax. In the areas under the jurisdiction of these taluk boards there are 63 villages with a population of 1,000 and over which have yet to be provided with schools.

(iii) The case of villages with a population of 500 to 1,000 unprovided with schools in the areas under the jurisdiction of taluk boards which levy the tax should next be considered. There are in all 1,985 such villages and as a beginning schools might be opened in one-third of these villages in the coming year.



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4. The Director is requested to call for detailed proposals with regard to the opening of schools in the abovementioned classes of villages from the District Educational Officers concerned. The reports of the District Educational Officers, which should be based on the materials collected for the educational survey, should be in the following form :—

*Name of taluk.*

- (1) Village.
- (2) Population.
- (3) Population of school-going age.
- (4) Number of inhabited centres.
- (5) Distance from the nearest school—Aided or Board school—  
of the important population centres.
- (6) Why a separate school is needed to serve the village and  
whether such a school will serve all the population centres.
- (7) Whether the villagers can provide a building rent free.
- (8) Whether a trained teacher will be available.

5. The report for each district should be submitted to Government separately as soon as it is received and all the reports should be submitted to Government by the 15th October 1924 so that the proposals may be considered for the budget of 1925-26. Full particulars as to the recurring and non-recurring cost involved should be furnished with each report.

